The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Another Terrible Mining Disaster in Pennsylvania.

Ten or More Persons Buried Alive.

A Block of Occupied Houses Carried Down Forty Feet.

Spanish Refugees Ordered to Leave France.

Continued Excitement in Londonderry, Ireland.

DISASTER IN THE COAL REGION.

Caving in of a Pennsylvania Coal Mine—The Shaft Choked Up—Wall of Two Dwellings with the Bank—Ten Persons Buried in the Ruins.

HAZELTON, Penn., Dec. 18.—Another terrible mining accident occurred at 5 o'clock this morning at Stockton, near this place. A coal mine caved in, filling the shaft and tunnel with enormous masses of earth, carrying two large houses down with it, and choking the entrance to the mine. There were several persons in the dwelling houses at the time of the accident, and these were carried down in the falling mass, buried in the ruins, and doubtless instantly killed. As yet it has been entirely impossible to reach their bodies. Some men were in the mine, it is reported, at the time of the terrible disaster, and they are supposed to have been killed instantly. Ten persons in all lost their lives, and efforts are now making to extricate their bodies. The houses fell a distance of forty feet and were broken to fragments.

Additional Particulars—The Loss of Life not Overestimated—Details of the Calamity.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Dec. 18.—One block of houses were swallowed up in the cavity so quickly that two families living in them had not time to escape. A girl who had fled from one of the houses as it went down, but not fast enough to escape falling, fell on top of the houses and was rescued. Three families living in an adjoining block had just time to get off at a safe distance when the houses fell. Ten persons were swallowed up with the houses. GEORGE SWANK, his wife and four children, Mr. RETCH, his wife, child and mother, were the unfortunates, and are still in the mine, and must certainly all be dead. The Hazleton steam fire engine has been throwing a continual stream on the ruins since daylight. The firemen are doing all in their power; they have taken charge of the affair, and extended a rope round the hole and allowed no persons inside. Trains are running from Hazleton every hour to the scene of the disaster, and will continue to do so until all the bodies are recovered, which will be some time yet, as it is still dangerous to enter on the work of rescue, as the earth still continues to fall in, and thus enlarge the cavity continually. The excitement now is very great, and is increasing. Families in the vicinity are moving out of their houses, fearing that theirs will fall in next, and their fears are not groundless. The general opinion, indeed, is, that other houses will soon fall. There is also danger of the mines taking fire. Messrs. LINDERMAN & SKEER, the owners of the mines, arrived at the scene of the disaster this afternoon. They are sparing no pains to secure the bodies as speedily as possible. The mines are known as the "East Sugar Loaf Mines."

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Reassembling of the Council—Spain Sustains the Pope—Reason for the Adjournment—The Committees and the Rules.

ROME, Dec. 18.—The sessions of the Ecumenical Council will be resumed on Wednesday, the 6th of January. The French Bishops have protested against the Pope's interference in the deliberations of the Council. The Spanish Bishops, both home and colonial, sustain the Pope....Another reason is given to-day by the Ecumenical Council for the adjournment of the sittings to the 6th. The Bishops were under the necessity of abandoning the Cathedral of St. Peter on account of the acoustic imperfections of the hall. They have therefore resolved to hold their sessions hereafter at another place; and as this cannot be put in order for several days, the adjournment was necessary. The Council has not yet named the seventy-two members of the three Commissions provided for, namely, Discipline, Religious Orders and Eastern Affairs. The members of the Commission on the Faith have been designated, but their names have not yet been made public. Several of the Bishops, among whom is Father MATHIEN, have obtained leave of absence for the purpose of holding ordinations in their dioceses....The *Civilta Catholica* to-day publishes the text of the apostolic letter imposing rules for the government of the Council.

EUROPE.

Spanish Republicans Expelled from France—Attempted Assassination in Spain—The London Press on the Richardson Marriage—The Troubles in Londonderry.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The authorities to-day ordered all the Spanish refugees in this city, who are in any way implicated in the late Republican revolution, to leave the country....Commercial parties in this city, and particularly those having business connections with America, are much agitated in relation to the approaching termination of the postal treaty with the United States. This treaty, it seems, expires on the 1st of January, and though the French Government is disposed to renew it immediately, during the interval that must necessarily elapse before it can be acted upon interchangeably by the two Governments, letters cannot be prepaid by certain steamers. Much embarrassment is likely to ensue....The Emperor has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition....M. LESSEPS, the engineer-in-chief of the Suez Canal, has been congratulated on the success of the work by the Emperor NAPOLEON and Lord CLARENDON.....HENRY ROCHEFORT'S new journal, the *Marseillaise*, made its first appearance this morning. The authorities have not interfered with it.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—Señor SALAVERRIA, a Minister of Finance under Ex-Queen ISABELLA, was stabbed to-day by Señor RIVADENEIRA, who formerly occupied a high post under the former, but who was imprisoned for frauds discovered by SALAVERRIA. The wound has been pronounced fatal by the attending physician....A decree has been published appointing Señor SANTA to investigate and suggest the reforms advisable to be adopted by the Government.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The *Spectator* of to-day, in replying to the comments of the other London journals on the *Alabama* question, comes to the defence of the American Ministers, Messrs. JOHNSON and MOTLEY, against the charge of their subservience to English influence. The writer says "the English people believe that Mr. JOHNSON impartially took in them and their dinners."..... The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the subject of the Suez Canal. The writer says there is great interest felt in commercial circles in the possibility of another ship canal, deeper, wider and less subject to fogs and sand drifts, through some of the Central American States, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans....The *Saturday Review*, published to-day, has an editorial on the Richardson-McFarland tragedy. The writer pronounces the Astor House wedding "Asiatian, grotesque, nauseous and blasphemous."

LONDONDERRY, Ireland, Dec. 18.—There is intense excitement in this city, in view of threatened disturbances on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the siege of the city. Additional Police have been sworn in, and many troops have arrived, to be used in the suppression of any outbreak. Up to this time (3 o'clock P. M.) the city is tranquil.

MEXICO.

Continued Honors to Ex-Secretary Seward—The Political Situation—A Concerted Movement Against Protestants—Serious Riot at Puebla.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived here to-day, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th inst. The ovations to Ex-Secretary SEWARD continued. On the 3d, Señor ROMERO gave a grand dinner in his honor at which speeches were made by Messrs. ROMERO, SEWARD, FREDERICK SEWARD and others. On the 9th, a grand ball, attended by 4,000 citizens, was given at the Theatre National. The neighboring streets were decorated and illuminated. The *Monitor*, in referring to Mr. SEWARD'S speech and his disinterestedness in coming to Mexico, says: "A guilty conscience need no accusers." The French journals criticise ROMERO severely for toasting the King of Prussia, saying that "BISMARCK'S spies keep close watch of the movements of SEWARD and ROMERO." Some journals continue to give political significance to Mr. SEWARD'S trip. The entire Republic is full of pronunciamentos. There was a temporary lull in the revolution at San Luis. At Queretaro the armed factions were confronting each other. Several skirmishes had already occurred. Armed insurrection exists in Michoacan. Bands have taken to the fields in Jalisco. At Mazatlan a revolution was hourly expected. A company of Federal troops was attacked in the State of Mexico, only eight leagues from the Capital. A Captain and three soldiers were killed. Disturbances had also occurred at Tulancelgo. The *Monitor* states that the Sixth Battalion of troops had joined the Puebla insurgents, and the Fourth Battalion had been defeated. General ALLATONE had informed the Department that he had no confidence in his troops in their present condition, as a test of the strength of the Administration....A mob had attacked a Protestant congregation at Puebla during service. The mob was led by an ex-Imperialist officer, and urged on by the priests. Many of the congregation were severely injured; some, it is supposed, will die from injuries received. The mob tried to burn the Protestants alive, using Bibles as a funeral pile. The Police interfered, and arrested several. The rioters afterward went to several Protestant houses, insulting and threatening the inmates.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

Present Position of Affairs—Hopes of a Peaceable Settlement—Indignation Meeting in Buffalo.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 18.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says that the editor of the St. Paul *Press* has received a letter from a prominent Canadian at Pembina, stating that Governor MCDOUGALL has not called on Canada for troops, but relies on the loyal people of the Territory to quell the outbreak, and thinks they will do it without bloodshed.

The letter also states that the force which occupied the stone fort was rapidly increasing by accessions of loyal people of all classes, and that large bands of Indians were ready to assist in defence of the flag. The insurgents under STUTZMEN had gone toward Pembina. RIELL holds Fort Lowey with about forty men. DONALD SMITH left St. Cloud for Fort Garry yesterday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.—At a large public meeting addressed by GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN to-night, great indignation was expressed by citizens of all nationalities at Governor MCDOUGALL'S being permitted by the United States Government to congregate British troops on American soil to coerce the insurgents on the Red River country.

THE SOUTH.

The Election Yesterday in Tennessee—The Convention Probably Carried—The Darnell-O'Niel Affair in Georgia.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18.—The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention to-day has been exciting and interesting. In this county Colonel JOHN BAXTER, Liberal Conservative, in favor of protecting the negroes in the right of suffrage, is elected from Knox; and General MABRY, Brownlow candidate, and non-committal on the negro suffrage question, is probably elected. Middle and West Tennessee send several bitter anti-negro suffrage men. This will be the controlling question in the Convention.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NASHVILL, Tenn., Dec. 18.—The election today for members of the Constitutional Convention passed of quietly; the utmost indifference was manifested by the voters. The polls were open in only five of the ten city wards. In these 1,146 votes were cast for the Convention and 1 against. Edgefield gave 46 for the Convention. The weather was raw and inclement, but the voters absented themselves from the polls because they were not certain that the action of the Convention would be conservative. The opponents of the Convention did not vote. Under the law authorizing the Convention a majority of the votes cast prevail, and the Convention will be held. The apathy at Nashville does not generally prevail in the State.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 18.—The vote to-day on the Constitutional Convention was light; but little interest was manifested. The vote of the city is: For the Convention, 2,571; against the Convention, 294. A Brownsville dispatch gives the vote there: For the Convention, 345; against the Convention, 50.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 18.—The following is published here to-day in relation to the alleged outrage upon DARNELL and O'NIEL, telegraphed to New-York yesterday from Atlanta, Ga.:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 18.—I know nothing about an assault on DARNELL or O'NIEL. There has been none so far as I can learn. There has been a small dispute between PETER O'NIEL and a man named WALLS, the cause of which was whisky. DARNELL professed to believe he was in danger. It was a very trifling affair. I never heard anything of it until yesterday.

(Signed) J. N. BOUGHTON.

Crime in Boston—A Woman Thrown from a Third Story Window—A Murderer Sentenced.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—This morning five young colored women, living on Phillips-street, got into a row, when one of them, named MARGARET FREEMAN, pushed another girl out of a third story window, injuring her seriously. MARGARET was arrested and held in $5,000 bail to answer a charge of attempt to murder.

EDWARD HEALY, who murdered his wife in South Boston last November, was before the Supreme Court to-day. He pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life. He is 70 years old.

The Fair of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, to aid in raising funds for the erection of a building for the Association, is now in successful operation in Music Hall. The leading Evangelical Societies in the city are contributors to the Fair, and the quantity and variety of the articles form an exceedingly attractive display.

Arrival of Spanish Troops in Cuba—An Early Campaign Announced.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The third battalion of Catalonian volunteers arrived from Spain to-day. General PUELITO, commanding at Puerto Principe, announces that he will begin a campaign against the insurgents....Heavy northers have prevailed here to-day.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 18.—The trial of MUNROE, for murder, came to a close last evening. After a painstaking charge from the Judge, the jury deliberated for two hours, and brought in a verdict of guilty, accompanied with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner's fortitude quite forsook him as he heard the verdict pronounced by the foreman. The Judge has deferred giving judgment in the case. It is reported from Ottawa that the Imperial Government is urging the Dominion Government to purchase Snider and Enfield rifles for use of the volunteers.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Colonel GORDON LOFTAND, Sr., an aged and highly esteemed citizen, and Commissioner for Ohio of the Gettysburg Cemetery, died last night.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The iron foundry of WICKSON & VAN WINKLE, at Lyons, Wayne County, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $20,000. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, and one man has been arrested.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 18.—In Waltham this morning two barns with their contents were consumed by fire. The house of Mr. MULCHAEY was partially burned. His loss is $6,000; insured for $2,000.

WASHINGTON.

A Dull, Dreary Day—Some Reported Reasons for the Removal of Mr. Ashley—Work of the Reconstruction Committee—The Troubles in Florida—Revenue from Spirits and Tobacco in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Neither the Senate nor the House was in session to-day, and, owing to the violent storm of rain, wind and sleet which has swept the city since an early hour this morning and is now raging fiercer than ever, no business of much public importance has been transacted. The Capitol was deserted, and members of Congress who had hoped to be able to attend to the interests of their constituents at the departments were obliged to remain in their rooms. The day has been one of general dreariness, dullness and desolation, and no one has ventured out of doors unless compelled by the most urgent necessity.

THE REMOVAL OF MR. ASHLEY.

Some of the reasons which influenced the President in deciding to remove Mr. ASHLEY as Governor of Montana, are said to be that, shortly after his appointment and confirmation, Mr. ASHLEY, instead of repairing to the scene of his duties, spent a considerable time in Ohio; and that while there he made a speech in which he took the ground that the people should not hesitate to support the Administration, because President GRANT had made some appointments which were not exactly proper and judicious. Another ground of objection to Mr. ASHLEY is his recent speech in Montana, in which he told the people of that Territory that he was perfectly willing to represent their views on the negro question in any position with which they might honor him. Obviously Mr. ASHLEY had his eye on the United States Senate when he made that curious address.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GEORGIA AND VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Business at the Capitol to-day, was confined to the Reconstruction Committee, which was engaged in examining witnesses regarding local politics and administration of justice in the various counties of Virginia. No definite action was taken by the Committee. On motion of Hon. B. F. WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, the entire subject relating to the admission of Virginia, was postponed until after the recess to Jan. 5. This action is regarded by many as favorable to the application of the test oath to the Virginia Legislature. The Committee will take up the Georgia case on Monday. Mr. BUDD, Conservative member of the Virginia Legislature, stated before the Committee, in reply to a question of Mr. WHITTEMORE, that two-thirds of the Conservative members of the Legislature would be unable to take the test oath.

THE TROUBLES IN FLORIDA.

A delegation from Florida, consisting of Representative C. M. HAMILTON; Bishop PIERCE, a colored member of the State Senate; General CASS, Adjutant-General of the State, and J. C. GIBBS, Secretary of the State, accompanied by Senator WILSON, called on the President this morning for the purpose of asking that troops be sent to the State to aid the civil authorities in executing the laws and protecting the lives and property of its citizens. The party complain that a large number of assassinations have occurred lately. President GRANT, in response to their request, stated that he would confer with the Secretary of War on the subject, and that means would be taken to effectually carry out the laws.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $723,100.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	150,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	75,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Pittsburg	25,000
To national banks	292,100
Treasurer issued for notes redeemed in national banks as security for circulation	342,538,050
And for public deposits	19,181,500
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	461,300
Mutilated bank currency burned during the week	126,250
Total amount burned	18,433,707
Currency issued for notes destroyed during the week	143,770
Total issued therefor	18,265,930
Balance due for mutilated notes	167,787
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	290,741,792

REVENUE IN VIRGINIA.

Supervisor PRESSREY, of Virginia, reports the following statement of collections on tobacco and spirits in that State: The total collections from tobacco in nine months of 1869, from March 1 to Nov. 30, was $962,894 45, while the amount collected from the same source this year reached the sum of $2,811,923 06, being an excess of $2,449,228 62. The Second, Third and Fifth are the principal manufacturing districts. The increase in collections from tobacco alone in the Second District was 700 per cent.; in the Third, 1,300 per cent.; and in the Fifth District, 1,000 per cent.; while in the whole State the increase was nearly 300 per cent. The shipments in bond for the period aforesaid last year were 10,544,339 pounds, while this year for the same period the shipments amounted to 15,998,454 pounds, an excess over last year of 5,449,315 pounds, the taxes on which would reach $1,731,351, if the tobacco all found a market in the country. The total revenue from distilled spirits in this State for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, under the two-dollar tax was $268,988, while the amount collected for nine months of the present year, under the fifty-cent tax was $469,412. The revenue from miscellaneous sources shows a large increase, particularly from apple brandy, which will be fully 400 per cent. in excess of any previous year. In most parts of the State there is marked improvement, both in the efficiency of the officers and the disposition of the people to comply with the law.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP RHEIN.

The steamship *Rhein*, which left Bremen Dec. 4, and Southampton Dec. 7, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand Thursday by the *Liberia*.

Mr. PEABODY'S noble example seems to be gaining strength. MM. REICHENHEIM, bankers at Berlin, have presented the Jewish community of that city with 250,000 thalers (37, 75c. each) for the erection of an orphan asylum.

The London *Daily News* says a good deal of doubt continues to exist in Liverpool as regards the success of the Suez Canal, and the opinion among some of the Liverpool merchants and shipowners is that it will not be complete for a traffic which will repay the expenses incurred until a vast amount of extra money has been spent. Several companies were lately reported as having ordered steamers especially for the canal traffic, but as yet no such fleet of canal steamers have been organized. Ever since a permanent stop was put to the blockading business, which had been so successfully carried on during the war, between some of the West India Islands and the Southern ports of America, a number of blockade runners—all of whom are of light draft of water and high steam-power—have been laid up in the Liverpool docks. These vessels, it is said, have at last met with "a market," and are now being overhauled with a view of being used for traffic on the canal. There is some talk of M. DE LESSEPS visiting Liverpool in a short time, and explaining personally his own ideas with reference to the Suez Canal and its prosperity.

M. ROUSSIN, the chemist *expert* appointed to examine the viscera of JEAN KINCKÉ, has discovered two milligrammes of prussic acid, and draws the inference that a very large quantity of that poison, which very speedily evaporates, must have been administered. The confession of TROPMANN on this point is therefore confirmed. Searches in the house of TROPMANN, Sr., have led to the discovery of two phials and some earthen pots, which it is believed were used by the prisoner when manufacturing the prussic acid, as he says he did, himself. TROPMANN now makes almost daily revelations about three accomplices, and says the proof that he speaks the truth will be found in a pocket-book of the elder KINCKE, which he buried in a spot which he could find himself, but cannot indicate by description. The Judge of Instruction attaches no importance whatever to these declarations, which he believes are made only in the wild hope which the prisoner entertains that he may be taken into the country, and then effect his escape. It continues to be thought by the judicial authorities that TROPMANN had no accomplices.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Address of Monseigneur Bauer, Apostolic Prothonotary at the Benediction of the Universal Maritime Canal of Suez, at Port Said, Nov. 16, 1869.

From our Special Correspondent.

PORT SAID, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869.

I have translated the address of Mons. BAUER from his own manuscript, and sent it to you at once. It is as follows:

Monseigneur, (the Khédive,) Madame, (the Empress Eugénie,) Sire, (the Emperor Francis Joseph:)

It is but right to assert that the hour which has just sounded is not only one of the most solemn of the century, but also one of the grandest and most decisive which humanity has seen since it has had a history here below. This place, where border—without henceforth touching—Africa and Asia, this grand festival of the human race, this august and cosmopolitan presence, all the races of the globe, all the flags, all the ensigns, floating joyously under this heaven, radiant and immense, the Cross aloft and respected of all before the Crescent! What marvels, what engrossing contrasts, what dreams reckoned but idle fancies, become palpable realities, and in this grasping of so many wonders what subjects for the reflection of the thinker, what joys in the present hour, and down the perspective of the future what glorious hopes!

Yes! behold it, then, at last, under our glance, here at our feet, this giant work, this universal canal of the two worlds, which was believed impossible, because there was no faithful idea of what man is capable to do if he but really wills. Behold it, a creation itself of creatures, this stream which shall henceforth give reason for the perpetual astonishment of men! Behold it, achieved by science, boldness, treasure, conflict of every kind, perseverance, the genius of man, and the manifest protection of God! Behold the vessels of all nations ready to cross for the first time this threshhold, which makes of the Orient and the Occident one and the same world; the barrier is cast down; one of the most formidable enemies of man and of civilization, space, loses in one single instant 2,000 leagues of its empire. The two extremities of the globe approach; in approaching, they recognise one another; and in this recognition all men, children of one only God, feel the joyous thrill of their fraternity! O, Occident! O, Orient! approach, gaze, recognize, salute, clasp each the other. Hail to thee first, thou splendid Orient, whence at each dawn there comes to us the light which makes the days of this our mortal life; from thee, too, comes since the dawn of ages the light of intelligence, and, more radiantly than all, the light of souls, presage of the day which shall never end! Hail to thee, marvelous Occident, who, having received the double light, hast striven, and strivest still, above all in this hour of which I speak, to make of it the common patrimony of all humanity! Ah, that of the Orient and the Occident men may say: "The great highway of nations is opened! The Indian Ocean and the Red Sea* henceforward are but one and the same flood." The history of the world has reached one of its most glorious halting places. And as the chronology of the past is divided into the ages which preceded or followed the discovery of America, the chronology of the future will say: "This was before or after the day when the East and the West met between the sundered sides of Egypt; this was before or after the 16th of November, 1869; this was before or after the opening of the universal maritime canal of Suez." [Applause.]

And perhaps there is here yet more than the discovery of a new world, since there is the union into one of two worlds already known!

Undoubtedly, what strikes us at first is the physical or material grandeur of this work, so daringly dreamed, so marvelously conceived, so perseveringly carried on, and at last so prodigiously achieved. But beyond the material phenomenon, the thoughtful look discovered horizons more vast than measurable space, boundless horizons, wherein are moving the highest destinies, the most glorious conquests, the most immortal certainties of the human race. Behold how the vessels of the world can sail direct from India, from China, into the heart of European West! What will they bear, these hardy messengers, to whom genius gave steam, and to whom steam has given wings? First, they will bear the mercantile wealth of nations, who, by their interchanges, will manifest far more lotfily in the future than in the past one of the Creator's most admirable laws. God, in fact, in giving to men everywhere identical wants, while distributing unequally among different lands the riches of creation,—God meant to make the nations tributary to each other. The men of every blood, of every country and of every faith, that I see before me here, are not only brothers by their common origin—they are also associates in their common interest. Yet, again, it is God who has done this, in creating men with the same wants and their lands with the most varied products. Honor then to this grand force which clasps all the world in a providential chain of labor and of prosperity, and which is entitled Commerce. Commerce is more than a force, it is a glory; it is more than a glory, it is a blessing. For commerce limits not itself to creating wealth; it contributes also, and with might, to create that great wonder—eager object of human tendency!—Civilization. [Applause.] Yes, Civilization. This it is that celebrates to-day one of the grandest dates which it has ever been given to write upon the calender of humanity. Set forth from all the harbors of the world, vessels of all the peoples of the earth† Vanish in the immensity of the horizon, bearing with you in your deep sides the products of all lands and the works of all men! While, laden with these heavy cargoes, you furrow the seas, invisible and mysterious passengers,—ideas, manners, customs, divers tongues and mutual sympathies,—shall mount on board or travel as convoys with you, shall traverse this isthmus, pierced thus prodigiously, and shall disbark on all the shores where your ships shall touch. And thus, every man who has given a single mattock's blow to the canal of the two worlds, even though he only thought to dig a wondrous passage unto commerce, this laborer, conscious or unconscious pioneer of Providence, has had the glory of giving his blow to open the magnificent route by which henceforward and forever there shall pass peace and justice, light and truth—which is to say in its most lofty sense, a real civilization.

After having celebrated the double grandeur and the essentially civilizing signification of this truly incomparable work, there yet remains a duty to fulfill. It is but meet to render a public and solemn homage here, on this shore, before the universe which hears and looks upon us—before this assembly of all peoples represented by their sovereigns, their princes, their ambassadors, their clergy and the noblest of all lands, before history who waits and who prepares to write one of her most pathetic pages—it is fitting, I say, to render here, at this moment, transcendent homage to those who, who are, and who henceforward will be the victors in this great pacific battle, won at last for the benefit of human kind.

Monseigneur, to your Highness rightfully belongs our first word of gratitude.

Receive, Monseigneur, the expression of the respectful recognition of all men of heart, who, over all the earth, have ardently desired the achievement of this work, unparalleled in the history of the world. Through countless difficulties you have perseveringly determined this deed, so great and so eminently civilizing; and what you perseveringly determined you courageously sustained, and you have at last generously accomplished. Joy to-day fully in your glorious success! At this moment, in this grand hour of your life and of your reign, the Orient and the Occident thank you by my voice. Egypt, destined first to gather the fruits of this great labor, shall call you her regenerator, and history reserves for the reign of Khédive ISMAIL a glorious and truly merited page. [Applause.]

Allow also a priestly mouth to thank you, in the presence of of your illustrious guests, for this large liberty and these really royal gifts accorded to Christianity, its worship and its works, its institutions and its schools, in this land of the Pharaohs, which was of old the land of every slavery, but which tends to-day toward becoming the land of every liberty. To your Highness this happiest transformation is due. Does not the solemnity of this day speak more eloquently than any discourse the immensity of the way which has been overpast? For the first time in twelve centuries the Christian faith may raise before the Crescent, under the open sky, its voice to pray and its hands to bless. Truly a great deed and a great hour are these. Thanks, Monseigneur, for having willed this deed, for having made this hour sound; thanks from a heart deep moved, in the name of Christianity; thanks in the name of France, in the name of Europe; thanks in the name of all humanity, for destinies take a great step in this moment by the favor of your Highness, who willed the good, and by the grace of God, who blessed it. [Applause.]

Madame, those who have intimately cooperated in this great work know the part which your Majesty has taken therein; that part is immense. It holds well with your man-like soul to do the greatest things in silence; but it could not befit us to become accomplices of this silence which would tend to falsify history and disappoint posterity. History must know that this great work is, to an immense extent, your own, and history, in saying so, will strictly speak the truth. History will add, Madame, that in lending your potent aid to the canal of the two worlds, you were in the closest communion of sympathy and thought with France entire, that wished this work; with that generous and noble France which, in all her social classes, was full of enthusiasm for the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez, furnished her

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"BY THE SEA."

Last night I watched the old year die—
A wind swept once across the sky,
That seemed to me his parting sigh—

The tolling ceased. Then weirdly gay,
The bells rang forth across the bay—
Stealing a sea-charm on their way,

An echo from the hollow caves—
A thrill of music from the waves,
Where some that hear, shall find their graves

These changeful bells, I whispered, sure
Most like some cunning overture,
Give foretaste what we must endure!

O young babe year, that yet shall grow
To work us either weal or woe—
'Tis strange that men should hail thee so!

O dread, mysterious volume sealed—
What fateful words lie there concealed—
Not till the end to be revealed—

O ship that sails the unknown sea!—
We guess not what thy freight may be—
What storms—what shipwreck—none foresee!

N. P.—*Gentlemen's Magazine.*

MY DAUGHTER MOLLY'S STORY.

PART I.

"Then you can give me no reason for your objections, father?"

Molly's voice sounded defiant, but her quivering mouth showed how much pain I had given her; and it is very hard to look at your own child, a loving lovely girl of seventeen, and feel that you are making her unhappy.

I do not think it is because Molly is my own child that I say she was lovely at seventeen. Other people thought so, too. She had such a rare face; a fair skin a little freckled; dark brown hair, which clustered in boyish fashion over her white temples; black-fringed, clear gray eyes—the long fringes trembled now as nervously as the closely shut scarlet lips. I knew the poor child was trying to keep from crying, and I felt an unnatural tyrant, sitting there in my easy chair looking at her. It became necessary to repeat my objections, to save myself from yielding.

"I give you two reasons just now, Molly. I think Mr. Wickham is too old for you; and also, I want to know a little more about him before you promise to be his wife,"

"Oh, father!" She had been standing by the door. I hoped this painful interview was over, and she was going away quietly; but now she came back to my writing-table and pressed her clasped hands upon it, as if to steady herself.

"You know I don't like young men; Mr. Wickham is only forty; you are young still, and you are forty-seven; and, father, though you have only known him a few weeks, remember I saw a good deal of him at Brighton; he and I used to spend every morning on the beach.

"Then where was Mrs. Jackson?" I asked angrily; for my cousin Tom Jackson's wife had assured me if I would trust Molly with her to spend a month at Brighton, she would never let her go out alone.

"Ah, she used to talk to Mr. Wickham, too. Why, father, I told you all this, the first day he called here after I came back; she talked to him till she began to read, but you know, when once cousin Emma gets her head in a book, she is not much of a companion to anybody."

"This is all irrelevant," I said. "I must still keep to what I told you just now, Molly: I don't yet know enough of Mr. Wickham to consent to your marriage with him; and until I do know a little more about him, he must not come here, my darling."

I looked at her lovingly. But when a father takes upon himself to thwart his daughter's affections, though his heart may be running over with love for her, it is all one; he is looked upon as the most unnatural tyrant that ever existed—a creature taking actual delight in promoting the misery of others.

"It is very, very hard," said Molly, ignoring the fond look that went with my last words. "I must know best who will make me happy."

There was such a quaver in the sweet voice, as she shut the door behind her, that I felt sure Molly would go straight up stairs to her own room and cry her dear heart out; and though I was such an inflexible tyrant, young ladies, I leaned back in my chair, and covered my face with my hands, as I thought of my darling's suffering. Molly was all I had of darling now. Her mother had been taken from me three years before, and I had thought that the poor lonely girl would be happier at school than with such an utterly cast-down, spiritless wreck as this loss had left me; for my wife and I had never been separated, and it was to me now as if half of myself, half of my feelings at least, and all my better judgment, lay buried in the quiet little churchyard at Fulham.

"Oh, Mary, if I only had you now, this would all be easy."

And then, it seemed to me, that if her mother had lived, this could never have happened to Molly. My own lost darling would never have sat reading novels on the beach, while a blooming young creature like that talked to a stranger.

"No," said I to myself firmly. "I hate prejudice, and I think young people should marry for love; but I consider an attachment safest when it springs up in a girl's own home; especially when a girl is motherless, and has lost the only safe confidante in such matters."

Still I was very uncomfortable.

Tea-time came, and Molly did not come down to make it. I grew more and more uneasy. I got up, and began to walk up and down the large old-fashioned room I sat in.

A room you never see in newly-built houses; but a room you will often find in the old unfrequented parts of London between Islington and Gray's-inn. A square room, with a wide, shallow bow-window, the shutters of which were encrusted with richly-carved woodwork; carving to be found too on wainscoting and door panels and chimney piece; the ceiling was also richly decorated. A room that, even with scanty furnishing and meagre allowance of light, lent far more of dignity to our straitened means than the small, smart, bran-new drawing room of a suburban villa could ever have given. I could never tell why—I have racked my memory for this link in my poor child's sad story, and I have never been able to find it—but as I paced up and down my walk, bounded by the limits of the Turkey carpet, which did not reach nearly as far as the wainscoting, I kept on looking at the ceiling. It was not very distinct in the light given by our lamp in that space; but still the festoons stretching from one bunch of flowers to another kept on attracting my notice more and more.

More and more, till my neck ached from the effort of looking up at them. I stopped short suddenly, and asked myself sternly how I could let my attention wander in this childish fashion, when I had to consider so important a subject as the happiness of my child's life? And then I tried to recall the thought that was in my mind when I first began to walk up and down.

Before long it came back; but it certainly had no connection with the ornamented ceiling, at least so it then seemed to me.

My thought was this: That I had not been quite truthful with Molly; that the strong motive power of my objection to Mr. Wickham's suit was a prejudice against the man himself. A prejudice conceived the instant I saw him, and which the favorable after impression his manner and conversation had produced had utterly failed to remove. The strangest part about this prejudice was that it seemed to have been in my mind before I saw him. It seemed to me as if I must have known this man in a dream, or in some previous state of existence.

Molly had not talked about her new friend before he presented himself; so I could in no way account for my predisposition against him.

Mrs. Jackson had lent him a book, and he called at our house to return it, having ascertained that our cousin was to pay us a visit on her way home.

I thought it unnecessary to ask him up-stairs when he heard that Mrs. Jackson had left us that morning; but he came up and made himself very agreeable, and so excited my interest by the promised sight of a rare etching, that I confess I asked him to dine with us the next Sunday, and bring his treasure with him.

Afterward, I imagine, he must have called almost daily in my absence; but of this I heard nothing in detail. Once or twice Molly said, "O father, Mr. Wickham called, and asked to see you;" but I took no heed. I quite accepted the fact that I was the object of his visits, and although, when Molly repeated it this evening, I recollected that she had spoken of meeting Mr. Wickham on the beach, still it would never have occurred to me that a plain middle-aged man, who seemed to me older than myself, could have any attractions likely to win my beautiful child.

The shock this evening, when she came to me and said that she had promised Mr. Wickham to ask my permission to become his wife, had been overpowering. The whole affair seemed to me so sly.

"How dare he think of a girl like my Molly?" I had said to myself; and I said it again as I stood still in the middle of the room, trying to connect my thoughts together.

I had stood still beside a large easel. I have not said before that I am an artist, because it matters little to the story I have to tell; but the room was full of easels, folios, and half-finished pictures and sketches. On the easel beside which I now stood was a sketch-book, kept open by a mahl-stick. Molly had been sketching from a cast of a pair of hands, hardly to be seen now in the dim light on the opposite wall; but I was not looking at her bold yet careful drawing. This easel was near enough to my lamp for me to see a sentence written over and over again on the other side of the page—Richard Robert Wickham—and then, as if the initials pleased her, R. R. W. in varied monograms.

I started as if some one had come suddenly on me, and then instinctively I looked up at the ceiling; a chaos of places and persons was surging up into my brain so confusedly, that I could not attain to any distinctness of vision.

I went back to my table, sat down in my chair, and again I covered my face with my hands. This time I was trying to face my thoughts, not to shirk them.

R. R. W. I had seen these initials. Yes, often and often—but where? I tried to see the letters in my mind, and then, holding them fixed there, to force memory to picture where she had seen them. By degrees, slowly, painfully, my vision grew clearer. I saw the R. R. W. distinctly; no longer on the blank leaf of Molly's sketch book, but in the corner of large folio sheets of paper; and then, as suddenly as the furling of a sail—the unvailing of the moon by a wind-driven cloud—came out into distinctness the mystery that had been laboring in my brain.

I unclasped my hands, and looked up at the ceiling. Yes; I understood it all now. Years ago, as a lad, I had been pupil to an architect, and drawing after drawing of ornaments of various kinds had come under my notice, always with this R. R. W. in the corner.

But what had this to do with Mr. Wickham? There might be dozens of men with the same initials. Had I ever seen the artist whose designs had so clung to my recollection?

This time I was not so long in groping among the dark corners of the past; for it is a curious fact that when once the mind is thus forced out of the present life, it will travel along unaided.

I saw a cosy dining room, with a blazing fire, and the glow of crimson curtains on the face of my host, portly Mr. Attwood the architect, who sat opposite to me on the other side of the hearthrug; and it seemed to me I could see a trim-looking parlor maid ushering in a middle-sized slim youth with light hair and whiskers—his name I could not remember, but he was the designer of the ceilings and in the employ of Messrs. Popton the builders. I remembered that he sat with his face in shadow, only every now and then a flicker in the fire had given me a clearer glimpse of him. He stayed about a quarter of an hour, and seemed glad to get away. Could this have been Mr. Wickham,—this thin, pale, timid youth—the well-dressed and well-to-do man who had dined with us that Sunday? And yet once in the afternoon there had come over him a timid, ill-assured manner, which, now I remember it, likened him strangely to Mr. Attwood's visitor. And —yes, this seemed to make conjecture certain. The timid manner had come to Mr. Wickham when I asked him if he had ever taken up art practically, as he seemed to be so fond of collecting it. He had avoided answering my question.

"If old Attwood was alive, I could make inquiry of him," I said; and then I felt provoked that he and both the brothers Popton had died years ago. I had no clue to the R. R. W. of my younger days.

PART II.

Next morning Molly sent me a message. Her head ached so badly that she hoped I would excuse her, and send her up some tea.

I felt very sorry not to see her, especially as I was going to make a sketch near St. Paul's, a background for my new picture, and I had determined not to come home as usual to our early dinner.

"I wish I had told her I should not be home," I thought; "she may fancy I am displeased with her about this unfortunate business. Poor, dear child! if I had not sent her to school, she would have learned to know her poor old father better."

My sketch was very troublesome; and when I at last thought about dinner, I found it was past 3 o'clock.

"No wonder I'm hungry; it is fortunate," I said. "Molly was not to wait, poor darling."

I was close to St. Paul's churchyard, and I went into a pastry cook's, a place I had often lunched in when I was at Attwood's, and ordered a basin of soup.

I ordered soup, thinking there could be no delay in getting it, but I was mistaken.

I had seated myself at one of the small marble tables in the dingy parlor behind the shop. There was no one there but myself, and I rapped my glass impatiently with the blade of my knife.

"Yes, Sir," said the waiter, just putting in his head from a side door—he was a short bald-headed man, with red hair and an ineffable smile; a man, you felt sure, would only go the pace he chose—"directly, Sir!" and he vanished.

I felt exasperated—half inclined to go away at once. Just at this moment two men came into the shop, gave their orders at the counter, and then seated themselves at the table next mine; but as they had their backs toward me, and the light came dimly through the dirty cobwebbed window, I could not see their faces.

They began to talk at first about China. One of them had lately returned from Shanghae. Something in the tone of this man's voice struck me as familiar. I could not identify it, but it linked itself with the crowd of long-buried memories that had been revived last night by the sight of Mr. Wickham's initials.

Just then the waiter came with my soup.

"Are those chops coming?" said the Shanghae man. I tried to get a look at him as he spoke, but his face was smothered in a huge brown beard.

"I say," his companion said, "did you ever come across Dicky-bird in Australia?"

"Hush!" said the other, but he scarcely lowered his voice; "he's back again here—up in the world again, and doing well."

"You don't mean that? Why, I've been in England ever since, and I've heard nothing about him."

"Well, then, Fred, if you walk up and down Mincing-lane for an hour to-morrow morning before you return to the bosom of your family at Reading, you'll most likely meet Mr. Richard Robert Wickham, tea broker, coming out of his own office."

Fred whistled. "He has a nerve, and no mistake. I've heard that these things happen in Australia; but I didn't think a man could get fourteen years, and then come back and hold up his head in old England again, just as if nothing had happened."

"Well, and why not? I believe he had a scamp of a father, who taught him no good. Forgery's an ugly thing; but still I believe it to be one of those crimes a man may commit in a moment of sudden temptation, and repent of ever after. I always thought the Poptons hard in prosecuting the case. No, I can't see why poor Dicky-bird should not have a chance of dying honest. He's getting on in life now."

"Well," said Fred, "you can do as you please, but I couldn't have anything to say to Wickham if I were to meet him a hundred times."

I pushed away my soup; it was as much as I could do not to groan aloud.

It was impossible to stay there any longer. What evil chance had led me, on that special day, into that pastrycook's?

I went up to the counter, paid for what I had had, and went back to my sketch.

But not to draw. I knew all power had left me. My head seemed to be going round and round, as I made the best of my way back to Doughty-street.

Of course I remembered the forgery on Poptons, but even now I could not distinctly recall the names of those who had been tried and convicted for having committed it. I knew there had been three or four concerned. Once or twice, as I walked home, I told myself it was impossible that the lover of my child was a returned convict. I tried to look at the case as the Shanghae man had looked at it; but his friend's words had more weight. I felt that the other notion was overstrained and quixotic.

I had some hope that Molly might have gone out to take a walk; but when I opened the door, there she stood in the middle of the painting room, before the open sketch book.

For a moment I felt choked; but the sight of her sweet, innocent beauty hardened me yet more against Wickham.

"I will not give him a creature like that to drag down to disgrace," I said firmly.

Molly came up to me timidly, and held up her face to be kissed.

It seemed to me as if I could not tell her what I had heard, but she left me no power of silence.

"Father,"—she grew crimson while she spoke—"Mr. Wickham has been here, and he says he is coming again this evening to explain matters to you—"

Poor, dear Molly! I saw in her cowering figure and whitening face how angry I was. I don't know what I had said; my words had burst from me like a tempest.

But she only ran away for a moment; then, like a true woman, she rallied to defend her lover.

"Father, you may not like Mr. Wickham, but you have no right to call him a scoundrel."

"Silence!" I said.

Molly and I stood just by the easel where I had stood last night. She did not cry; anger, flashed out of her beautiful eyes—anger, and a sort of wondering contempt for my blind prejudice.

I felt that I must tell her the truth at once; but I did not look at her while I told it.

"And how do you know it is the same person?" her voice rang out in triumphant scorn; "how do you know those men were speaking the truth? Father, I can't believe it is you telling me all this. Why did you not turn round on the men and dare them to prove what they were chattering about?" She turned away impetuously, and walked up and down the room as fast as she could.

Presently she came back to me, her breath coming in quick short pants between her words.

"And if it is true, do you think I shall leave off loving him? What! when he is trying to do what is right and just, shall I desert him? I shall only cling to him more closely—only strive to show him that at least one heart believes him true and honorable; but I don't believe this story."

I confess that her passion frightened me. I had seen her self-willed, but not often; she had been such a gentle, yielding girl. How ever was I to convince her of the truth of my story.

It seemed to me, that if its truth were once made irresistible, a pure, innocent creature like Molly must shrink from the contamination of such a marriage. I was determined she should give up Mr. Wickham; but I wanted her to do this willingly.

"If Mr. Wickham confesses to this when I see him to night, will you be convinced then?" I said gravely.

"Not unless he tells me so himself;" and she went out of the room, as if she were afraid to trust her own self-control.

Mr. Wickham came. I told him my story. At first he hesitated; but when he saw that I remembered him, he confessed the whole matter.

He pleaded very strongly against my judgment; he said he did not believe any one but the man I had heard called Tom would have recognized him; he, it seems, had been clerk to Mr. Attwood at the time of the forgery. Wickham explained his prospects to me, and offered to make a settlement on Molly; but I could not yield. The man spoke fair enough; but there was a furtive expression in his eyes that strengthened my dislike.

I called Molly down stairs; he turned pale when she fixed her clear, candid eyes on his; but at my request he confirmed the tale I had told her.

She shivered slightly, and then she put her hand in his.

"Bear witness, father, that I love him better than ever, and that I will not marry any one else."

He took her in his arms, and kissed her before I could interfere. An instant before I had felt sorry for him, but this sight stirred my anger.

"Molly, go up stairs," I said, as quietly as I could. As soon as she was gone, I turned to Wickham.

"You had no right to touch my child. I had just told you that I will never give her to you. I feel sorry for your position; but I do not consider that a man who was striving earnestly to regain an honest name would have acted as you must have acted in your acquaintance with my daughter. Now understand distinctly, you must not come here; you must not write to Molly, nor must you attempt to meet her. If you do any of these things, I tell you, frankly, that I shall not feel bound to keep your secret."

He looked at me for a moment, a keen glance from under his light eyelashes that seemed to be probing my nature.

"I will trust you, Mr. Morton," he said, and you may rely on me. Good evening."

PART III.

Molly fell ill—so pale and weak that my heart ached for the sorrow that I knew she was suffering. I sent for our doctor; but he only advised change of air. Mrs. Jackson wrote, and asked her down to Bath; but I was not going to trust cousin Emma again with my precious child. When I thought how bright and blooming she had been before that luckless visit to Brighton, I deplored my own folly.

"She shall never leave me again," I said, and though I could ill afford the expense, I took Molly down to Hastings.

But she only grew sadder and quieter, and I felt my own spirits sinking rapidly. I could sketch out of doors; but in the small cramped lodging I had none of the resources I found at home.

So sometimes the day passed with only the interchange of a few sentences.

One morning I came down to breakfast earlier than usual. I had resolved on going home; perhaps the change back to London might develop in Molly the benefit she had derived from the sea air.

I met her coming up stairs; she had been out walking, and there was a fresh bloom on her cheeks I had not seen for weeks.

"Good morning, darling. What do you think about going home to-morrow?"

She looked animated—excited even.

"Oh! father, not to-morrow; I am just beginning to like Hastings."

I was so glad to see this change in her—so thankful to hear her say she liked anything—that I yielded at once.

"Then you shall stay here, darling." I bent down and kissed her; but Molly did not fling her arms round my neck and thank me as she would have thanked me a year ago.

I could not feel angry with her. If I suffered in the loss of her affection, was not she suffering also? Just then I disliked Wickham more intensely than ever.

That afternoon we took a walk along the cliffs. Molly was quite in spirits, pointing out to me the sea gulls as they flew slowly toward us, bringing the twilight along with them. It was a beautiful evening; and when the sun had disappeared, the after-glow had a singular radiance. I can never forget the walk home. We were both very silent; but Molly crept up to me, and nestled her hand into my arm. Ah, me! just as her mother always did.

As I went to sleep that night, I told myself it was only a question of time; Molly would forget Wickham, and be her own sunny self again.

The next morning brought a telegram. I had to start at once for London on business of too profitable a nature to be neglected.

"You will follow me later in the day," I said.

"O, may I not stay here till the end of our week?" she said. "I want to stay a little longer."

I was surprised; but I reflected that as this was Thursday, I could come down again on Saturday, and return with Molly to London on the Monday after. In such lovely weather it seemed selfish to take her back to hot and smoky London.

For a moment, just while I said good-bye to Molly, I had felt a strange unwillingness to leave her; but this passed away, and on Saturday I started early, with a bagful of new magazines for my darling.

You have guessed already what I am going to tell. When I reached our lodging, Molly was there no longer; she had gone out that morning for her walk as usual, but she had left in my bedroom a letter for me.

She had married Wickham the day before.

There is not much more to tell. At first I thought I was almost broken-hearted. I affected sternness, and said I would not see Molly. But I could not hold out long; and one day, when she crept softly into my painting-room, and begged me to forgive her, made us good friends again. After all, she had acted like a noble-hearted woman. But I never could forgive Wickham, though I tried to be kind to him.

The end came soon enough. A whisper, at first not credited, then disputed, and finally noised abroad, destroyed my son-in-law's credit, and made the story of his youth the theme of public talk.

He tried to face it, to live it down; but he could not. For a time Molly held her head up proudly, and seemed unmoved by the avoidance of her friends and the change in her husband's position; she seemed to cling yet more to him in the face of his disgrace. But the blow told inwardly. When she found that her husband gave up the hope of conquering public opinion in England, her courage sank. "If he would only brave it," she said one day; but this was all. She made no complaint; but the light faded from her eyes, and she grew weaker daily.

"God bless you, father," she said, the day they sailed for Melbourne. "You deserved a better child."

It seems to me often that I hear those words, spoken in the sweet gentle voice, that I see the wistful yearning look on my Molly's face. My Molly! whom I can never see here again so long as Wickham lives, and I dare not wish for my darling's sorrow. She says her husband is good to her; and I try to be content; but spite of her self-devotion, it seems to me that something is wanting in her life over the sea.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

OLD FRIENDS.—At what point, while friends yet live together, are they entitled to use of each other that adjective of peculiar dearness, and to speak of each other as "*old friends*?" I think it may fairly be allowed to that time of life which comes upon us soon after thirty is left behind, that time of life within the experience, I doubt not, of many of my readers, that time of life when we are not very old, but old enough to feel that we were once younger.

Yes, then it is that we find that, as a rule, we have indeed made up our stock of friends; then it is that we feel that now the thing for us is not the manufacture but the preservation of this article. Then it is that we count over our hoards, with something of a miser's care and greed, and are well aware that we have reached the time when losses cannot be replaced. The old trees may fall, one by one; but the gap they leave must remain now; the slight saplings that gathered round them will never supply their place, in our day. It is too late for new friends to ripen into old friends; so, at least, we feel. The joyous days of life are gone, however its peaceful days may have come, and no friends that we may gather about us now can ever be the "friends of our youth." The glad experiences have given place to the grave; and what ray can these new-comers reflect upon us from the set sun of that warm and glowing past? There is no rush of old memories, half-exhilarating even the saddest heart, as the familiar step enters the room; there are no old joy-bells instantly set a-ringing again (however it be faintly and from far) by their look, their voice, their well-remembered ways. They may be friends, true friends, dear friends, valued friends, but never old friends. It is a second marriage; a sedate tranquillity, a very kindly relation, perhaps; a mutual assistance, a humdrum happiness; but ah! not that old ecstasy, that ever-remembered delirium, that ushered in the first—the marriage that followed upon first love. The fruit is mature and useful; but we never remember for it a blossom time. The Autumn has its honor and its meed; but it never knew the delicate and gay gladness of a Spring.—*London Society, (December.)*

THE GIRL OF THE PRESENT AND THE PAST.—When you press an assailant of the girls of the period for the definite grounds on which he attacks them, and repudiate his vague generalities against mysterious, unknown women, he has two points on which he relies. He alleges that the present outrageous fashions and changes in women's dress, and the greater freedom in girls' manners and language, in their intercourse with men, are certain indications of an inner deterioration of character. But what amazing ignorance of past fashions and customs do these assertions display. Can any five consecutive years be named during the present century in which the revolutions in women's dresses were not as rapid, as foolish, as slavishly dictated by milliners and dressmakers, and as productive of ugliness, expense, and inconvenience as they have been during the short time while the girl of the period has been attaining her present growth? When one hears people reprobate the indelicate *décolleté* style of modern evening dress, one is tempted to ask what such censors remember of the ball dresses in vogue when they themselves were young. We have caricatures enough of the extravagance of the costumes of to-day; has no one any collection of the caricatures of CRUIKSHANK and other satirists of the costumes fashionable under GEORGE IV. and WILLIAM IV.? If we want to learn what was the amount of personal charms displayed by the girls and the mothers of those good old days, we may easily satisfy ourselves by a study of the satirists who exhibited the "dress" and the "undress" of that rigorous period. Remembering what we were accustomed to in the golden age of GEORGE IV., we shrug our shoulders, just as when we hear of a Lord Chamberlain's complaints of the shortness of ballet girls' petticoats, and remember what the goddesses of the opera wore—or rather, what they did not wear—in that happy era of delicacy and dignity, when all the cardinal virtues seemed a spontaneous growth among the gentry and aristocracy of England.

As to the change which has come over the daily familiar talk of young ladies, it is simply a consequence of that enlarged freedom in the use of words which we have all of us deliberately adopted. The old bigotry which forbade the introduction of new phases is now treated as an extinct superstition; and our new liberty of speech is a consequence of a general shaking off of the shackles of unmeaning tradition. If our young-lady talk is now furnished with terms which their mothers would have been severely punished for uttering, this fact indicates no fondness for slang, as such, or any want of delicacy of idea. Such terms have ceased to be low, or vulgar, or to imply a coarse freedom of ideas. The line between the licensed and the unlicensed vocabulary is still as distinct as ever; and the only reason why the fast and free-and-easy girls of the past indulged in a less copious phraseology of the masculine sort, lay in the fact that they had a far more limited choice ready to their hands. So, again, in the diminished formality of intercourse between girls and their elders and persons of the other sex. Formality of manner is nothing more than a fashion, and no more indicates true respect and affection than a stiff and padded coat implies a well-formed bodily figure. We have ceased to go about in buckram, either in our clothes, our manners or our thoughts; just as we have ceased to use the words Sir, or Madam, or my Lord, as our grandfathers used them. Yet the disuse of these ancient modes of address is nothing more than a recurrence to a still older set of customs. Such formalities were unknown to Jewish and classical and Christian antiquity; and yet you may find old ladies and gentlemen by the score who deplore the growing disregard of these "respectful" phrases as piteously as the obscurantists of a past generation groaned over the abolition of the episcopal wig.—*From "The Graphic."*

EXPERIENCE TEACHES NOTHING.—So with love. A man sees his comrades fluttering like enchanted moths about some stately man-slayer, some fair and shining light set like a false beacon on a dangerous cliff to lure men to their destruction; he sees how they singe and burn in the flame of her beauty, but he is not warned. If one's own experience teaches one little or nothing, the experience of others goes for even less; and no man yet was ever warned off the destructive fire of love because his companions had burnt their fingers there before him, and his own are sure to follow. It is the same with women, and in a greater degree. They know all about Don Juan well enough; they are perfectly well aware how he treated A and B and C and D; but when it comes to their own turn, they think that this time surely, and to them, things will be different and he in earnest; and so they slide down into the alluring flame, and burn their fingers for life by playing with forbidden fire. But have we not all the secret belief that we shall escape the snares and pitfalls into which others have dropped, and among which we choose to walk? that fire will not burn our fingers, at least so very badly, when we thrust them into it? and that, by some legerdemain of Providence, we shall be delivered from the consequences of our own folly, and that two and two may be made to count five in our behalf? Who is taught by the experience of an unhappy marriage, say? No sooner has he got himself free from the [illegible] than he hastens to fasten on another, quite sure that

this chain will be no heavier than the daintiest little thread of gold, and this burden as light and sweet as a cowslip bell. Everything will come right this time that had gone wrong before; and the hot bars of close association with an uncomfortable temper and unaccommodating habits will be only like a juggling trick, and will burn no one's heart or hands.—*Saturday Review.*

MURDER AS A FINE ART.

That murder should no longer be a fashionable practice is, of course, a decided gain. It is just as well that when I quarrel with a friend he should confine himself to writing anonymous articles against my character instead of cutting my throat. Yet there are certain drawbacks to our unqualified satisfaction in the change. The decline of murder, so far as it has really declined, must be taken as part of a more widely-spread social transformation. Some very able writers are fond of dwelling upon the growing rarity of the picturesque elements of life. We are fallen, they complain, upon the days of petty passions and commonplace characters. Our modern heroes are marked by an absence of the ancient energy. One man is more and more like his neighbor. The object of our costume is no longer to set off the personal advantages which our figures may possess, but to enable them to escape all notice in a crowd. There is no telling a gentleman from his tradesman, or the inhabitant of one district from that of any other—nobody rises very far above the general average, or sinks much below it. That we do not commit great crimes is owing less to any positive advance in virtue than to a general desire to conform to the average standard. The Utopia of modern reformers would be a country in which every man should be dressed in a regulation suit of some dingy color, and his character, like his cloth, be cut to one uniform pattern. The tyranny of the majority, of which we have so much, has entered into our souls as well as our laws, and is insidiously transforming us into a very dull, highly respectable and intensely monotonous collection of insignificant units. If manners have grown softer we suffer from a stifling atmosphere of public opinion, in which any vigorous development of peculiar idiosyncrasies is fast becoming impossible. There are still men who would march with due bravery up to a battery, but the bravest among them would shrink from walking down Regent-street in a comfortable hat. A fear of responsibility crushes down the energies of the men most fitted to be our leaders. We are in such a dread of being blamed as crotchety or eccentric, that we dare not move a hand's breadth from the prescribed path, in which millions of fellow-travelers will keep us in countenance. Originality is growing to be a term of abuse; and ridicule is becoming a more terrible instrument of oppression than was ever wielded by oppressors in the old days of persecution with fire and sword. We have ceased to grow forest trees, and are content with a vast growth of carefully clipped and preserved garden shrubs.

Under these circumstances it is hardly to be expected that we should get up good murders. The disposition to take such a decided line of action is confined to those ruder classes who retain something of the vices and virtues of a more barbarous state of society. We have among us large masses of a population who have escaped the enervating polish of civilization. To them we may still look occasionally for vigorous passions and decided actions. They have the rude energy along with the brutal propensities of a more animal existence. We shall abstain from murder because, in common slang, we have not the pluck, and think it ungentlemanlike to attract so much attention. The weakness of our sensation novels is a symptom of this decline of vigor. They are unnatural, because any one who would introduce the play of strong passions into the milk-and-water commonplace of modern society is forced to be unnatural. There is a fashion in vices and virtues as in everything else, and the modern fashion of vice, like that of dress, is colorless and monotonous. We read how a distinguished baron in France, some four hundred years ago, retired into the country, and taking to sorcery, by way of amusement, massacred some hundreds of children for the purposes of his art, and by that and other practices became the original Bluebeard of fairy tales. He would never have done such a thing if he had flourished in our time. He would have lived in dread of the reporter of the county newspaper. Before half-a-dozen children had disappeared there would have been a series of uncomfortable paragraphs which would have gone the rounds of the Press; and every *gobemouche* in France would have been studying them over his absinthe, and speculating as to the meaning of the dark allusions of the local penny-a-liner. It could not have been long before the blanks in the report were filled up by the conjectural indications of thousands of Edgar Poes; and a great crime would necessarily have been nipped in the bud. Besides which, so original a course of conduct would never have occurred to a modern baron, and he would probably have taken to improving the breed of sheep, or amused his leisure by studying chemistry instead of sorcery. We congratulate ourselves unthinkingly on the check thus placed upon great crimes; but would it not operate with equal force against an equal display of originality in the direction of virtue? The baron, for example, would now be almost as much afraid of abandoning his position to become a hermit, or to found a religious order, as of committing a murder, and for the same reason—that he would dread the imputation of singularity.

Thus there are a whole class of virtues and vices which appear to have their roots in force of character, and which have, accordingly, ceased to be more than names. Sermons are still preached, and very properly, against revenge; and old aphorisms are occasionally heard upon the stage and elsewhere, signifying that revenge is sweet. But, as an efficient motive in actual life, revenge may be said to have become almost obsolete. It gives too much trouble. We don't hate anybody enough, or love any one enough, to make it worth our while; and if we wanted to take vengeance, we have not opportunities enough of doing an injury to our neighbors within the limits of decently good behavior.—*Cornhill Magazine, December.*

THE EVENING.—Continue to keep lively—if an impromptu dance is got up, get up yourself and join it; if you have a voice sing your best, that is, your shortest ballads; don't hold off if asked to sing, or hold on when you do; but join in the general harmony of the evening, so shall you revel in pleasant dreams, so shall the "evening's amusement bear the morning's reflection," for your looking-glass will show a guileless and genial countenance smiling under the security that your tongue has said nothing unpleasantly sarcastic, your eyes not looked daggers, and your ears been compelled to listen to no scandals or squabbling. Example is better than precept, one jolly fellow makes others so, laughter is infectious, good humor is as catching as an epidemic, and pleasant manners are the first principles of etiquette.—*Punch.*

HOW TO PLAY AT WHIST WITH BAD PARTNERS.—No doubt each player, when he sits down to play with bad players, does play on some rule. Thus, we should return our partner's lead immediately, ninety-nine times out of one hundred, no matter how good our hand, and clear the suits as we went on, to enable him to recollect the cards. We should always let him ruff when we could, because that gives a bad player greater pleasure than any other point in the game. We should not take his forces unless it suited our hand. We should not Blue Peter. We should assume he would never know whether a card of less value than a queen was the best, and therefore should not lead it if we cared whether he trumped it or not. If our long suit were established, we should try to get rid of our partner's trumps as soon as possible, to prevent his stopping our suit. We should give him credit for recollecting more accurately the cards in his own suit than his adversaries' or our own. We should abandon our strong suit, unless we were very strong in trumps, when our partner showed that he had nothing in it, and lead a single card. We should never return the best of three in our partner's suit, nor lead originally the highest of three in a suit which we know by inference must be his strongest suit. He would be sure to misunderstand us if we did so, and [illegible] accordingly, and he could not count our hand in any event. He will always finesse at the wrong time, and never at the right, and therefore it is much safer to lead the lowest of a suit of three. As a rule we should never make a regular lead except when strong enough to play against our partner and the two adversaries. We should never adhere to any rules. We should play as [illegible] as possible, but never hesitate in what we did. If we ever played straightforwardly, we should do so in our partner's suits, and play as irregularly as possible in our adversaries' suits. We should let our partner take up the tricks; he may thereby recollect something he otherwise would not. We should assume our partner to have led from a single card, and if he were to lead ace and another, then we should conclude that he could not have any more. This is the only certain lead that ever comes from a bad player's hand. With anything like good cards, we should lead trumps every time we got in. If our partner led trumps, we should assume it to be the only one he had until the contrary was shown to be the case, or that he had led through an honor; and we should always expect to be scolded if we returned the trump up to an honor, or if we lead trump, originally an honor being turned up to our right. We should not return trump at any time unless it suited our hand. We should assume that we could do no damage to our partner by humbugging, and that we might do him good. If he played a king third hand, we should still consider there was a chance of his having the queen, but a certainty that he had not the ace; in short, we should draw the opposite inference from his play that we should from a good player's. We should do all those things we ought not to have done, and leave undone those things we ought to have done, and thus reverse the order of nature.—*The Westminster Papers.*

ON BEING BORN.—Among all the grievances that are being attacked on every side, with more or less success, I do not remember to have seen any place given to one which, for its importance and its universal pressure, most certainly deserves attention. I mean the grievance involved in the conditions under which we are born. Just consider the case. You are never consulted about the matter, nor ever informed of it at all, but it is all arranged behind your back, and one fine morning you find yourself suddenly pitchforked into the world whether you will or no, while by a refinement of irony, the event is as often as not made a subject for rejoicing. Can anything be more unfair? It may be said that it is necessary that the world should be peopled. Without at all admitting that to be a necessity, I must say that, even if it be such, even if it be requisite that we should be born somehow and somewhere in order to make up the population, then, at all events, the least that could have been done for us would have been to allow us a choice of circumstances. For not only are we born against our inclination, but we are not even allowed to choose our own fathers and mothers, nor even our age or country. The result is that the great majority of people get born at the wrong time, in the wrong place, and of the wrong parents, and that these original mistakes make successful life a simple impossibility. And by yet another piece of irony we are all of us expected to celebrate the time, to love the place, and to honor and obey the parents which have been thus imposed upon us, and to prefer them to all those others which would have been so much more appropriate.—*Vanity Fair, Dec. 4.*

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.—Granting the corrupt nature of man to be the primary source of all crime, we cannot fail to see that its development is favored and fostered by the predominance of appetite and instinct over volition,—of imagination and impulse over reason and judgment. And what is this but the permanence of an infantile condition of mind? Children have appetites and instincts strong—reason undeveloped—passion unregulated. A proper system of education (strictly so-called) has a tendency to substitute reason for instinct, to develop the former, to hold in check the latter. If this be neglected, or if it is misdirected, man will grow up a child in all but its innocence and its inability to do evil,—his appetites, impulses and passions are strengthened by indulgence and lack of any restraining influence, his reason and judgment are null from disuse. In this state (and of how vast a majority of our fellow-creatures is this condition!) he is an easy prey to any class of ideas or emotions which may be presented to him,—he receives them, adopts them and imitates them, because he cannot analyze them,—because they, perhaps, tend to the indulgence of the desire of the eye, or the flesh,—because they flatter his pride,—but most chiefly because uncultivated and uneducated man is essentially mimetic. Of the influence of morbid imitation in producing crime many instances have already been given. Dr. WINSLOW, in his *Anatomy of Suicide*, relates the following:

"A criminal was executed not many years ago in Paris for murder. A few weeks after, another murder was perpetrated; and when the young man was asked to assign a reason for taking away the life of a fellow-creature, he replied that he was not instigated by any feeling of malice, but, after having witnessed the execution, he felt a desire, over which he had no control, to commit a similar crime, and had no rest until he had gratified his feelings."

A similar instance occurred recently in one of our Northern counties, where the only reason which the murderer could give for cutting off the head of a child was that W—— (mentioning the name of another notorious criminal) had done so before him. The following remarkable instance is also from Dr. WINSLOW'S *Anatomy of Suicide*:

"Some years ago a man hung himself on the threshold of one of the doors of the corridor at the Hotel des Invalides. No suicide had occurred in the establishment for two years previously; but in the succeeding fortnight five invalids hung themselves on the same crossbar, and the Governor was obliged to shut up the passage."

It is needless further to multiply examples: the imitative instinct is perhaps the most powerful in our nature; and

"It is in homicidal mania that we look for the most striking illustrations of this mysterious form of cerebral disease. The instances on record of the dreadful exercise of this perverted instinct, under circumstances the most peculiar and afflicting, are numerous and well authenticated, and the law is now well established under cerebral physiologists, that to persons thus diseased, the latent impulse—the lurking demon—is often forced into resistless action by the influence of a striking or notorious example. One startling and celebrated murder is the sure herald of several. The notoriety attracts to a congenial crime the diseased minds of thousands; a morbid sympathy is created; there is fascination in the gulf; the diseased propensity is stimulated, excited and made to overwhelm both volition and reason. The last agency wanted is supplied to make the madness culminate."

Love of notoriety is a strong incentive to crime. The man who was killed by attaching himself to a rocket, and he who threw himself into the crater of Mount Vesuvius, were no doubt stimulated by a desire for posthumous fame. Shortly after the suicide at the Monument, a boy made an unsuccessful attempt to poison himself; and on being questioned as to his motives, he said he wished to be talked about, like the woman who killed herself at the Monument!

Another powerful instinct is that of impulse. By this we mean an apparently irresistible tendency to the commission of a certain act, without motive, without any knowledge of the cause, but that the necessity to perpetrate it is most urgent.

A very striking instance of this is mentioned by ESQUIROL. A young girl of unexceptionable morals and character, of mild and amiable deportment, acting as a nurse, one day met her mistress coming in from a walk, and requested to be dismissed the house. On being questioned as to her reasons, she said that every time she undressed the child, the temptation to kill it was almost irresistible, apparently stimulated by the sight of its white skin. This seems to ally this class of phenomena to those animal instincts and passions which are aroused by the sight of bright colors, as scarlet to the bull, &c.

The well-known case of HENRIETTA CORNIER, related by M. MARC, was of a similar nature, with this exception, that she accomplished her purpose, the impulse having proved too strong for her to overcome; the child was one to which she had always professed and felt extreme attachment.—*From "A Physician's Problems," by Dr. Elam.*

THE SCENERY OF THE STAGE.—And thus we arrive at what seems a paradox—that the more complex and elaborate the imitation, the further off travels the sense of illusion; for the reason that by the very laborious minuteness of reproduction, deficiencies are made more conspicuous. Thus with these drawing room scenes; the more the refined disorder of such a room is attempted, the more we are called on to require everything found in such places; and no upholsterer, however eminent, could furnish and arrange any room, on stage or elsewhere, within the few minutes between the acts. There is always something crooked and awry; and if not, the door always betrays its lath and canvas nature—an astonishing relic of stage barbarism. Who has not noticed the fashion in which it sticks, or flaps-to lightly, as if made of pasteboard? We might suggest to the realists a device which would mend this—a real door-case, with real door, which would fit into a hole in every interior. Thus indignant maidens and virtuous sons, in their sortie, might be indulged in a real sonorous slam. But, in truth, this mimicry, once begun, is endless; it becomes gigantic and insupportable. Whole houses and streets have to be built up with infinite toil and cost; mountains have to be constructed, bridges thrown across, whose canvas totters as the pursued girl staggers over. Yet still we are not in the least beguiled; we may venture to say that the skillfully, effectively painted flat scene is far more welcome to the eye, has more illusion, and has certainly no points of weakness or makeshift, which the most careless eye can detect. In fact, we would venture to say that the true theory lies somewhere in a certain generalization, certain conventional shapes of scene and furniture, so general in style and figure as to fit all. This was the usage of the old days of GARRICK and his Drury Lane. And there was a certain propriety in this course. Once we descend into archæological minuteness, the eye is disturbed, criticism is challenged, or we become pledged to a minuteness of detail which the play does not require, and which is an insufferable burden to those who get up the play.—*From the Graphic.*

A POOR PARSON'S TALE.

From Beeton's Christmas Annual.

Friends, I cannot tell you a story to tickle dainty ears. My work lies in a large scattered parish, closely populated with the very poor, whom I am almost powerless to assist, and (knowing how empty and cruel are words of comfort without that help I cannot give to all the hungry) sometimes almost fear to preach to. It is terrible to preach of the Lamb to people with the wolf at the door. In this parish are many rich men—many thriving and well-to-do shopkeepers and manufacturers—many benevolent men, who wish well to the poor and mistake that for beneficence—many beneficent men, who willingly give of their abundance, coals and flannel at Christmas to a fund and to a committee, but never know the poor or visit them in their affliction—men who do good to the poor and mistake that for charity.

Some years ago—in a time of great destitution, when hundreds of the laboring classes were reduced to the most abject distress through a sudden failure in a staple manufacture—the dwellings of the poor became frightfully crowded. As many as forty and fifty human beings huddled together in a single house—if house it could, indeed, be called—and ate, drank, slept, washed and cooked—the sick and the well, young and old, married and single, all crowded together as thick as vermin. It was a bad sign often when a single family did have a single room. There is an instinct in birds and beasts which leads them to go away from their kind to suffer and to die And too often the single room told of worse straits and deeper destitution than could have been borne in a crowd.

At the time of this distress, one afternoon, I was visiting a little parishioner of mine—a child of 12 years old—who, with her younger sister, makes matchboxes at twopence-halfpenny per gross, and finds glue and thin paper for the insides, too; and earns, Lizzie Dottrell and her sister together, nearly or quite as much as her feeble mother can make at sewing. Between them, the three pay the ninepence a week rent of their own little room, and just keep the wolf from coming in —only just. While there I heard a noise in the street, and going out to see the cause some one said "Oh, do go up into that house, Sir; there's a man there beating his wife shameful!" I went where I was directed—up a broken flight of greasy stairs, winding round a filthy black passage, up another flight of broken stairs, and past many haggard faces of men and women. Outside a broken door I paused, uncertain if it were the right one. I heard a moan that sounded like a woman's. Then a man spoke in a weak voice, but passionate, and broken into pauses by sickness or weakness. "I wish, my God, I had killed you, Jane!" "And I, Tom—and I would not have cried nor groaned if you had only kissed me first, and told me you meant it, and would forgive me." I would—have done it," he gasped out," "but I—I haven't got—the strength."

I opened the door and walked in. "What do you want?" the man asked, in a husky whisper. He was lying on the bare floor, very faint, and had raised himself up on his elbow. He had a face like a skeleton, in which hunger and fever were contending for a prey—for the wolf had come in, and was looking out of his eyes. There was not a scrap of furniture in the room—neither bed nor bedstead, chair nor table; only a broken teapot with a little water in it beside the man. In another part of the room, against an empty fire grate, lay his wife, also on the floor, lying on her back, and pale from the loss of the blood that flowed from her head. Near her was a piece of iron rod that seemed once to have served for a poker—and now for a weapon. "I don't know," I said, for I was taken aback; "I wish only to render help, if I can." "Go to her," he said. I went and examined the blows on the poor woman's head. They were not serious, although bleeding profusely—scalp wounds and bruises only. I poured some of the water from the teapot on my handkerchief, bathed them and bandaged them with it. There was the wolf in her eyes too—till the tears came. Then it left. "He didn't mean to do it, Sir," the woman was crying, while I tied up the wounds. "He is the kindest of husbands; but we've been in trouble lately. There was no work. We've parted with the last of the things a fortnight ago. I couldn't bear to see him die for want before my eyes. And so I sent my daughter—No, Sir—I can't tell you —but we were all two days without food. It wasn't for myself, Sir—I would sooner have died. But I couldn't bear to see him suffer. And as for what he did to me, I deserve it all."

I had a little pocket communion service with me. There was wine in it. I poured it out—no sacrilege—and gave to her. She would not touch it until her husband had first drank a great part of it. Then, seeing him a trifle revived by the wine, I sat by him on the floor, having given a trifle to his wife to buy bread, and directed her to send for a doctor. When she was gone I drew his terrible story from him in short questionings and answers, as he could bear it. He withheld the portions relative to his own greatest privations. These I afterward gathered from his wife.

He had been out of work ten months, along with many hundred others, and there was no work in his trade obtainable anywhere. He gave up his little house first. That was a great pain. His wife was above his own station, and had taken such a pride in it, and made, even out of his poor things, a house fit for a gentleman, he said. The little savings from his weekly wages soon went, and when he moved into two rooms the furniture began to go. They remained in two rooms till it was all gone for food but the mattress; then they moved here, and nothing was left but a few garments to pawn. All this time he sought work; tried to get only an hour's employ as porter, messenger, anything, as long as it was work; but the lower down the scale, the fiercer men fight for their own—hunger makes them so keen. Hundreds were struggling for the like employ. The strong and clamorous succeeded, while the heartbroken were trampled down in the crowd. Now and then he did get a penny or twopence in the day for holding a horse or minding a cab; and in taking this home to his wife and his daughter Nelly, he always made them believe he had spent part of what he earned on food for himself, and would seldom touch their bread. Then he felt the end was coming; he could no more go out, and there was no food, and no more clothes left to pawn to obtain any. His only shirt had long gone, and his wife and child were so destitute as only to have rags enough between them to cover decently the one who went out to fetch anything.

All the morning he had been lying in a kind of stupor, which he had thought was the end. But awaking, he missed his daughter, and asked for her. His wife prevaricated, then burst out crying, then owned what she was done—how she had sent her out on the streets as a last resource to get money to buy bread to save her father's life, money not to be begged nor stolen.

"Oh! not that!" the man had groaned in bitter agony, "not that, mother! Better we all died than that. Oh, God, how could you, the mother that bare her, and not have killed her rather?" Then in a wild frenzy of horror and anger, thinking his strength had returned to him, he had leaped up and fallen on his wife with the piece of iron, thinking it better they all had died than that; but found himself too weak.

"No, Sir," he said to me, "don't tell me about God, or His book; only fetch me my

child, my little Nelly—it may not be too late—that I may see her before I die, and know that it is not too late."

He was right. I left him kneeling at his wife's side, although it was a last effort, got medical advice, and a trifle of food, and promising to return, set off on my errand. I got a woman from the house to accompany me to identify the girl, and found a policeman to direct us in our inquiries. We visited every house in the neighborhood, and every den where there was a chance of a poor ragged girl being found, but without success. We then took each street and alley within a circuit of three miles, and wandered about till evening waned into night, till night waxed to midnight, and the pale moon glared out in a sickly halo through quickly drifting, gusty clouds, and stars gleamed far off in the depth behind the clouds. Farther yet we traversed, and the night grew on, till passing along a deserted street we came to a great and fine building dedicated to Foreign Missions, a glorious monument of the benevolent interest we take in the welfare of the heathen who dwell where Afric's sunny fountains run down her golden sands. There, crouched on the steps, numbed with the cold, and asleep from sheer exhaustion, was the poor English child we sought. Thank God, it was not too late. The wolf in the girl's face, her wan and frightened looks, and the poor rags that clad her, were her surest protection from evil. We fed her first, there in the street, for I had bought a little bread before the shops closed, and put in my pocket with a small flask of brandy. She ate ravenously, tearing her food like prey, and eyeing it with the eagerness of a wild beast—yet not her, gentle little thing, it was the wolf. And when she had taken as much as we deemed prudent to allow her, we brought her home in the middle of the night. If ever I saw devout thankfulness and supreme gratitude to the Father in Heaven depicted on any human being's face I saw it in that poor man's as he lay dying with his head resting on Nelly's lap, the only pillow he had, or wished for.

"I thought," he said, "my last sin—beating her—but I didn't know what I did, and He knows what I've suffered—kiss me again, Jane—would never be forgiven me. Then, after you were gone, it came into my mind if I could only see my little Nelly safe, before I went, I should take it for a sign. God bless you, Sir."

"The Lord is very pitiful, and of tender mercy," I said.

"Will he see they don't die of want?" he asked with a great and earnest effort.

"I am sure He will," I replied; "and I will be His servant to do His will." He closed his eyes and murmured, as it were, in a sleep—

"Very pitiful, and of tender mercy!" And when he opened them again in spirit it was where they shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, and where God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

The night was past, and it was daybreak, and the sun shone in upon the room, as I left them alone with their dead.

I buried him. And they did not want. My wealthy parishioners are always ready to give money to a thrilling case of aggravated distress, but sadly lax to prevent the occurrence of such cases by lack of personal knowledge of the poor. Monetary help in plenty poured in from all sources in answer to newspaper appeals. "Relief" is the honester word; for it relieves the consciences of the givers by deluding them that thereby they escape their duty to their kind.

Don't Burn Gas in Your Bedrooms.—While the other noxious gases are usually the product of combustion, and their origin therefore apparent, sulphuretted hydrogen obtains an entrance into our houses in a surreptitious and insidious manner through the waste pipes of sinks and wash basins, the latter giving it access even to our bedrooms. There can be but little doubt that the prolonged nausea from which some persons suffer, and which often terminates in confirmed dyspepsia, is not unfrequently due to this cause, and, while the sufferer and the physicians are searching in vain for some means of relief, and are experimenting with various remedies, the true origin of the trouble is unsuspected, and might be easily removed by a proper attention to the waste pipe traps. The test by which the presence of this gas in the air of a room may be detected is very simple. It may be performed by taking the white, unprinted margin of a newspaper, moistening it with a solution of sugar of lead, and suspending the prepared slip of paper in the locality to be examined. If the air contains sulphuretted hydrogen the slips darken and finally become black, the rapidity with which the change occurs giving data for forming an estimate of the amount of gas. The air of the apartment may at the same time be compared with that of the streets by suspending another slip of leaded paper outside of one of the windows in such a position that it may be in the shade at all times. The physiological effects of sulphuretted hydrogen vary with the degree of concentration. If it is strong it acts like a narcotic, and the person soon faints, but may be restored if removed at once into the fresh air, and treated with stimulants and the cold water douche. There is always more or less nausea, even though the gas may be very dilute. Its poisonous effect is doubtless due in all cases to its absorption by the blood, and subsequent action on the iron of the discs, whereby the fluid loses its red color and becomes black, the variation in the symptoms being dependent on the rapidity with which these results are produced.—*Dr. J. C. Draper, in January Galaxy.*

The Twenty-third Psalm in Scotch.—Rev. Dr. Hately Waddell, in a lecture in the City Hall, Glasgow, on the Psalms of David, submitted the following translation of the twenty-third Psalm into Scotch:

1. The Lord is my herd, nae want sal fa' me.
2. He louts me till lie amang green howes, he airts me atowre by the lown waters.
3. He waukens my wa'gaen saul; He weises me roun', for his ain name's sake, intil sicht roddins.
4. Na! tho' I gang thro' the deid-mirk dail; e'en thar sal I dreid nae skaithin; for Yersel' are nar bye me: Yer stok an' yer stay hand me aye cheerie.
5. My buird Ye hae hansell'd in face o' my face; Ye hae drookit my head wi' oyle; my bicker is fu an' skailin'.
6. E'en sae, sal gude guidin' an' gude gree gang wi' me ilk day o' my livin'; an' evermair syne, i' the Lord's ain howf, at lang last sal I mak' bydan.

How to Deal With Ruffians.—The following hints from the *Pall Mall Gazette* may not be thrown away: "Personal fearlessness is a gift, but moderate and perfectly effective courage and resolution can be acquired at will. It should be remembered that a man infuriated by anger or drink is always flurried and excited, his attention is fixed on his victim, and he rarely even sees those around him, nor is he cool enough to meet quickly and scientifically a rapid counter attack. Take it that he has a loaded gun or pistol in his hand, if an active, resolute man springs on him, the chances are a hundred to one that the weapon misses fire or aim, or does not go off at all. To throw his arm up with your left and deliver a chopping blow upward under the chin will stun and daze him; a sharp kick with a heavy boot on the shin sickens him; a blow with a short sound stick on the wrist disables the limb at once. Either of these may be delivered with a run, which will send you some distance beyond him. Even to hurl yourself against him, if you choose the proper point to throw your weight and impetus, will bring him to the ground, when presumably a bystander might screw up his courage to help you. A strong umbrella with a sharp ferruled point is a formidable weapon either to thrust or strike with. Again there is a way by which a curiously sudden and violent fall may be given by rushing at a man sideways and grasping him by the collar or skirts of his coat behind with both hands, dropping immediately, with your back well rounded, on the ground. Several other methods of attack and defence can be learned and practiced at the schools and gymnasiums, and *every man ought to have some way of his own upon which he can rely either to repel aggression or to protect others.* All stratagems and tactics, however, of this kind ought to be studied and mastered beforehand, 'for in counsel it is good to see dangers, and in execution not to see them, except,' adds Bacon, sagely, 'they be very great.' 'Lyts to let, foile to lat,' says the Frisian proverb; 'Little too late, all too late.' Put the risk at the worst, one may ask whether life is *per se* so valuable that we should desire it at the sacrifice of all that makes life worth having. Speaking of course only of natures of a certain spirit and elevation, we doubt whether anything can pay a man for the consciousness that he has been for once cowed, frightened out of his wits, his humanity and his manhood. To those who witness such scenes of brutal violence, and are content to stand by and watch and make no sign, we cannot accord the virtue of personal bravery. The merit of moral courage we grant them in the highest degree. You need much of that quality to stand up in a Court of justice and say that you had seen a woman ill-used, or a man murdered, because you "did not think it would have been safe, it might even have been dangerous to interfere."

A Sketch of the Pope.—The Pontiff only wears the triple crown on the grandest and most solemn occasions; for example, when he is carried in his palanquin or *sedia gestatoria*, with the great fans of peacocks' feathers (said to have been taken from a temple of Jupiter) before him, or when he blesses "the city and the world" from the balcony of St. Peter's. When he celebrates Pontifical High Mass in St. Peter's, or in the Sistine, he wears only an episcopal mitre; when in his carriage his snowy locks are crowned by a plain black silk skull-cap, which is also his headgear at receptions at the Vatican; but there lies always beside him an orthodox "shovel hat" of the precise form of that worn by *Don Basilio* in the "Barber of Seville," but of crimson velvet instead of black beaver. When the Pope alights from his carriage, as he frequently does during a promenade on the Pincian Hill, the Hyde Park drive of Rome, all in his vicinity kneel down. He puts on his crimson velvet "shovel," tucks up his white flannel petticoat and looks about, smiling benignly, and blessing, with two outstretched fingers, the poorest *trasteverino* as amiably as he bestows his benediction on the wealthiest Anglican convert, or "pervert," as Anglicans who are not yet converted choose, sneeringly, to say.

Personally, nobody has ever a word to say against Pio Nono. His hand is "open as day to melting charity." He is so good to the poor, who dog his footsteps everywhere, and lay wait for him on the Scala Regia, and at the approaches to the Cappella Paolina, until they are driven away by the Swiss Guards, that the chance of his giving away his head, if it were loose, is anything but a remote probability. His *valet de chambre* once asked him for 50 francs to buy a dozen shirts "for a poor man." "*Chi è il povero?*" "Who is the poor man?" asked the Pope, the tear of compassion trembling on his eyelids. "Your Holiness," replied the *valet de chambre*, "you are always giving away your body linen." Since that period the *Camerieri Segreti* have made it somewhat more difficult to "get at" the Pope; but he is still accessible through the medium of petitions; and he must be a clumsy begging letter writer indeed who, in response to an artfully worded supplication, fails to extract something from the Pontifical Treasury.

Has Pius IX. any faults, any failings? Well, always taking his infallibility into account, the censorious do say that his Holiness is rather too much addicted to the consumption of snuff, an enormous quantity of which, inclosed in tin cans hermetically sealed, is annually dispatched to Rome from the famous house of Van Vlincke, of the Hurmgracht, Amsterdam. And then his Holiness, snuffing incessantly as he does, will persist in using only the commonest blue pocket-handkerchiefs with white spots—"bird's eye fogles" to be familiar—which have an unseemly, not to say disastrous appearance, when he receives distinguished visitors at the Vatican. It is said that Lady Herbert, of Lea, was awfully shocked on the first occasion when she was introduced to the Pontiff, and saw him snuffing, with periodical recourse to the blue cotton pocket-handkerchief. But he is a dear old gentleman for all that. One of the prettiest stories related of him is in connection with a pert young English lady, a "Girl of the Period," although not of the present one, who absolutely refused to kneel down and be blessed as the Pope was passing through one of the galleries of the Vatican. "I am a Protestant," she said sternly to an attendant chamberlain who had ventured to suggest to her the propriety of genuflexion. "Never mind, *mia figlia*," observed the Pope, who had overheard the altercation, "the blessing of an old man will do you no harm;" and so he laid his good old hands on her rebellious young head, and blessed her against her will.—*The Period.*

How to Behave at Dinner.—Commence by complimenting the lady on your arm, because you should say something to make her think much of herself at the very time you are "taking her down." Don't commence to be too brilliant all at once, (you will find it easy to follow this injunction,) sarcasm goes badly with soup, and there is a prevalent frigidity for the first few moments of the banquet, which it is unwise to rudely disturb. With the fish may come your first flash of fun—delicate, refined, hinted rather than blurted out, put forth in fact as a feeler, an experiment to try the nature of your neighbor. Should she be alive to humor, you will really pass an hour or so's genuine enjoyment. But should she receive your small witticism with a withering frown or a supercilious half smile half sneer, then you must summon all the Mark Tapleyism in your constitution and yield yourself blandly to the infliction of silence, or resolve to make her pleasant and responsive despite herself. This requires great delicacy, tact and courage. Several learned writers on the subject have put forth directions more or less elaborate and impracticable. *Punch's* infallible specific for such a case is this: "See that her glass is kept pretty full;" this, as the advertisements have it, is "never known to fail." Never tell long stories at dinner, dining rooms are never so pleasant with long winders. If politics are mentioned, behave like the patent pill, and "agree with everybody." Don't argue with any one, reserve your strong opinions for your club smoking room; what is the object of combating your fair neighbors' sentiments concerning the tenets of Rev. So-and-so, or the register of Mme. Somebody's voice? You won't convince her, she won't convince you; so do as the Cockney does with the letter H—drop it.—*Punch.*

Meeting a Bear.—The weight of the game told heavily on my shoulders. When half of the journey (which I had long wished had been the whole) was reached, I heard a rustling in the brush, evidently caused by large game. Such a warning instantly aroused me, and, on the alert for further sport, I took all the surrounding visible objects in at a glance. In front was a bear. A monster to my vision he appeared, for I was uninitiated at that time—and I believe the eye has a trick of dealing in the marvelous with unaccustomed objects—and, to my horror, Bruin was coming directly toward me. My first feeling was to fly; next, to ascend a tree; thirdly, to disappear into my boots. The second glance gave me more assurance. Mr. Bear was evidently on urgent private affairs; his whole manner bespoke this; and he did not see me; so I determined to stand still, hoping he would remain ignorant of my presence, or, at least, give me a fair show if compelled to fight. Onward advanced Bruin; closer and closer he came, and the nearer he approached the further my heart went into my mouth. Still he was fifty yards off, and had plenty of time to change his course; but no such change took place; for if he had been a ball bowled at a wicket the precision of his course could not have been truer. Twenty yards could not have intervened between us when my presence became known, and the manner of welcome I received was far from encouraging, for he halted, sniffed in the air, and gave an angry growl. I wished myself at home in bed, or at the antipodes, or in any place but my present standpoint. For, remember, reader, my gun was only loaded with duck shot; and I was green, and I fear, very soft. It was evident that my appearance was not intimidating, for my adversary neither swerved to right nor left, and his wicked eyes blazed forth flashes of malignant hate. Eight or ten yards more the distance was diminished, when, whether from fear, certain that my last moments had arrived, or knowledge of animals' habits, I gave a shout—a feeble one, of no distinct note, I believe; but the result was fortunate, for the foe halted, and really seemed uncomfortable, occasionally glancing around, as if he believed retreat, if possible, would be advisable; but second thoughts are not always best. The irresolution was fatal, and the bear found it so ultimately, for he again advanced toward me. When scarcely eight yards divided us, a second shot brought him again to a halt, and, as he sat up, displaying his teeth—symptoms that too truly said, 'I will teach you a lesson'—I let him have the contents of the right barrel, aimed for the nose, well knowing that the shortness of range would throw the projectiles up. And so it did. At so short a distance the concussion was irresistible; both eyes were destroyed, the forehead up to the apex of the crown fearfully cut up, and the poor bear rolled over, clawing the injured parts in life's last agony. Without hesitation I delivered the *coup de grace* by discharging the second barrel at the butt of Bruin's ear, thus surely putting a finishing touch to his earthly career. The bear weighed about 220 pounds, and was, in the vicinity where killed, deemed a very large one.—*From "Accessible Field Sports," by "Ubique," (Mr. Gillmore.)*

THE FASHIONS.

Furs and Fur Jackets—Cloth Suits—Indoor and Outdoor Dresses—Miscellaneous Fashion Notes.

Judging from past experience the present inroad of April into December is not guaranteed to be successful any length of time, on which we venture to talk of furs. The extravagant sets of Russian sable brought to this market may be dismissed with a glance at their cost—from $800 to $8,000 a set. A New-York lady was seen promenading in a fur cloak with muff which together were bought by her mother in Russia for the latter sum. It seems as if some people were suffering to get rid of their bank account. The set usually worn this season consists of a boa, two and a half yards long, and a small muff. These are to be had in good mink fur, deep colored and velvety, for $30 and $50. The capes are small, mere collars in fact, but made of the richest fur to compensate for their reduction in size. They are finished with the head of the animal on one end and the tail on the other, or else with fish buttons in brown silk, and rich flat ornaments of passementeire. The finest muffs are lined with brown satin, with a ruche round the opening, or sometimes an edge of very fine fur. The tips of mink and ermine tails are used instead of tassels on handsome sets, and flat drops of passementerie with chenille fringe, or less expensive ones.

FUR JACKETS.

Fur jackets are in demand, and have taken the place of large capes entirely. Astrakhan in three varieties, Persian lamb, otter seal skin and beaver are made into well-shaped sacques, twenty-seven to thirty-five inches in length, finished with angrora fringe, or bands of the fur placed lengthwise, to contrast with the up and down stripes in the sacque. The most expensive sacque shown at one large fur department was of Astrakhan, the black skins taken from animals of different ages, the youngest showing waves of shining jet, like moire antique, the others showing some slight curl. These were made up in distinct stripes and trimmed with deep black goats' hair fringes. One of seal skin and Persian lamb, in stripes, was slightly curved in the seams to hang in less than absolute formlessness, and left open several inches at the lower end. It had collar and revers, and closed with frogs of passementerie on the breast. The price was $250, and the length thirty-two inches. A seal skin with fringes of goats' hair, dyed the same color, trimmed with narrow, oval fish buttons, was $225. A brown beaver of deep plush, or moss-like fur, was $100. A lady's face above one of these deep shaggy cloaks suggests a walking charade of Beauty and the Beast—occasionally without the beauty. The color of some beavers is very rich, and lighter underneath as you part the deep fur, looking for all the world as if it was scorched on the surface. A white jacket of Persian lamb is lined with white rabbit fur, and finished with enormous white buttons of plush. Price, $75. The price of these jackets invariably includes muff to match. An imitation ermine jacket for evening is made of white French coney, with quilted blue silk lining—$40. A gray lamb coat is trimmed with bands of black Astrakhan—$60. Pure white Astrakhan plush jackets are $28.

OTHER JACKETS.

Cloth jackets for house wear are imported of fine beaver or military cloth, with sharply-pointed collar and cuff in the navy style, ornamented with three rows of coarse chainstitch in white purse silk—price $14. An Oriental jacket is tight fitting in the back, with sash attached, and embroidered in colors—$30. A black cashmere is very loose, with flowing sleeves embroidered in gold braid and fringe; it is open on the seams, and four rows of gold soutache follow the outlines, and form involved squares in the corners—$25. These models can be made at home for one-third the cost. Black cashmere is as fashionable as any material. The heavy quality should be chosen for jackets, which comes at $2 50 a yard. French jackets for demi-toilette, sometimes worn in the evening and to theatres, are of white cashmere, with a vine in blue or black velvet applique stamped on the cloth, bordering the entire jacket, cuffs and collar. A pretty model was further trimmed with narrow, fine guipure, reversed from the edge. Black cashmere is embroidered in the same way, with vines of shaded orange or purple.

SASHES.

Sashes of light, gay silk are worn with velvet basques by young ladies. Rose color, violet and blue or wheat-green taffeta, are pinked on the edges, tied in a large bow, and add a pretty touch to a street dress. Ribbons nearly half a yard wide are sold for sashes. One good pattern has black centre with Scotch plaid borders. This has a much better effect than all plaid ribbons. The richest sashes are black poult de soie of glossy, heavy quality, embroidered heavily with black passementerie, and finished with solid silk-fringes, Jardiniere embroideries, are suitable for the house only. Sashes to go with indoor suits of black cashmere are of black *gros des Indes* embroidered in black, veined and fringed with gold thread. This is imported of a fine quality that will not turn by exposure to the air. Black velvets with alternate stripes of color in satin are worn for fancy suits in two colors. The belt is best made of thick silk or any material over one of the metallic Empress belts which always keep their place so well. Large bows of colored velvet cut on the bias, with short slanting and very wide ends, are worn as sashes for house and evening dress. Sleeve and corsage knots are made of the same, and with appropriate laces furnish all the trimming needed on a silk dress.

NEW STYLES.

A cloth suit was lately shown, with a new and admired trimming—Hercules braid, with piping folds of black satin. The suit was blue-black cloth, the lower skirt trimmed with thin rows of wide braid piped as described, the fold twice the width usually allowed in satin. The rows were placed well apart; two rows trimmed the short round upper skirt, which was looped at the sides a very little, and the basque, which seemed to make a third skirt, had one row just above the edge, revers collar and cuffs finished with the same; cloth bows for looping and sash. The effect is very good and trim, the round skirts with graduated number of trimming rows has the effect admired now of flounces to the waist, while it is scant and snug in folds, as a cloth suit always ought to be. By the way, always gore a cloth underskirt completely plain at the top, allowing a small fold on the seams to give it the proper spring over the hips. A waterproof suit is a half gored sacque covering the whole dress, worn loose, with a cape reaching to the waist, and trimmed with Hercules braid piped with alpaca binding folded once. Large slanting pockets and wide collar, with sharply pointed cape, relieves the dingy monotony that characterizes these suits.

Tyrolese jackets are of green velvet beaver, fitting the form, and trimmed with velvet or real fur. Turkish jackets of imperial blue cloth are trimmed with insertions of rich fur or braiding. Winter costumes of waterproof and cloth are designed with skirt jacket and upper skirt, which may by worn as a cape. Railway rugs of light gray, lined with brilliant colors in plushy wool, are made to lay over the knees like an apron, and provided with a large pocket in which the book and purse can be kept. When taken off it can be drawn up by a string run in the border, and make a hooded cloak.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linings of chamois leather are placed in the back of vests, dresses and children's cloaks as a protection from the cold. There is a lighter lining for dresses, made of two folds of the softest tissue paper that will not crackle, quilted lightly on thin silk and tacked inside the shoulders of dresses. The back is no less sensitive than the chest; in fact, as the lungs are joined directly to the outer wall of the chest, between the shoulder blade, that point is the most delicate, and should be specially guarded. The open dresses now worn are no objection, provided a chest-protector of lambswool or quilted paper is worn up to the collar, below the chamisette. Petticoats of quilted silk and satin are seen in the stock of fashionable furnishing houses. Plain cashmere quilted in elaborate designs, and trimmed with plaid binding, is very nice and serviceable for ordinary petticoats. Ruffles, headed with Hercules braid and satin folds. Dressing gowns are made of flannel and cashmere, in gored and Watteau shapes, with small capes of silk to match the flannel or merino, and are quilted, to match the facing down the front. A lead-colored merino is faced with deep rosy crimson, stitched with white, and edged with narrow moss fringe. A dark blue wrapper in Watteau style is bordered with bright Persian trimming, with quilted gray silk beneath, six inches wide. Rose-colored and violet or light blue cashmeres are the morning dresses chosen for bridal toilet, and are faced with white satin and borders of swansdown for the neck, and long, hanging sleeves. Plaid flannel gowns are made loose from the neck and gathered by a plaid scarf round the waist. Black or white innumerable bindings and plaid fringe are the trimmings. Plush borders are handsome and comparatively inexpensive for house wrappers. Quillings of the material set on, reversed or standing, are pretty for wool delaine wrappers, and even Persian trimming does not look amiss, treated in this way. The embroideries on old silks may be cut out and placed appliqué on cashmeres with handsome effect. Sleeveless jackets, of chinchilla wool, fitting tight to the figure, are worn instead of sontags in cold rooms or under cloaks. Small boas or collarettes for the neck are made of Thibet wool, fringed out like chenille to the size of swans-down collars. Soles for invalids' slippers are faced with white lambswool plush nearly an inch deep, into which the foot sinks delightfully warm. Cork soles are found at thread and worsted stores for ten cents a pair.

CURRENT NOTES.

One Thomas Murphy has applied for a divorce in Chicago, saying that he was married "in fun" to Julia Fogarty, in Whitehall, N. Y., on the 10th of November, 1865, and that the lady in the case, failing to see the fun of the thing, has prosecuted him for non-support, he never having lived with her.

The Captain of the ship *Arkwright*, at San Francisco, denies the reports charging him with inhumanity in the case of the ship *Orion*, whose crew were down with scurvy when he spoke the vessel. He says that he and the Captain of the *Orion* are old and fast friends; that he proffered every necessary assistance, and that the Captain of the *Orion* declined to avail himself of his offer, except to receive fresh provisions, saying nothing else was needed.

Prince Arthur has gone a hunting after moose.

Baltimore proposes to increase the salaries of all its city Judges from $3,500 to $4,000 each.

The New-Englanders in St. Louis will celebrate Forefathers' Day this year, for the first time.

The funded debt of California has been lessened about $1,000,000 in the last two years.

The statement that one of the Southern Legislatures adjourned to go to a circus, is a base slander. They only took a recess to visit a menagerie.

Philadelphia proposes to organize a State association of cricketers, and hopes it will serve as a nucleus for a national association.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* concedes the election of General Davis as Governor, but claims a Conservative Legislature. But the Galveston *Civilian* concedes the Legislature to the Republicans.

The Dartmouth Alumni Association of St. Louis held its first social reunion on Monday night. Daniel Hough, the oldest member, who was elected President, died on Tuesday morning, aged 82 years.

Texas may soon become the most populous and powerful of the Southern States, as the flow of emigration thither from the Carolinas and Alabama continues with increased volume. Eleven hundred wagons passed through Shreveport, La., a few days ago, carrying families, agricultural implements and all the materials to open new farms in the great Empire State of the South.

In his letter expressing his regret that the state of his health would not permit him to attend the reunion in Indianapolis, General Hooker wrote: "My connection with the Army of the Cumberland was brief, but long enough to inspire me with the highest respect for its services, a devoted attachment to its members, and an exalted admiration for its old chief—Major-General George H. Thomas. I concur, with all my heart, in the objects of the Society, and I sincerely trust that in the future I shall be permitted to aid you in executing them."

General Pope has been ill ever since his return from the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Louisville.

Some of the Californians want an extensive canal cut through a portion of the Sacramento Valley, and ask the State to aid it by issuing bonds for $4,000,000, to be paid by a tax levied on the lands thus reclaimed. It is thought the Governor would certainly veto such a bill, if it could be forced through the Legislature.

Two maiden daughters of General Miller, of Lundy's Lane fame, reside in Temple, N. H., and carry on a farm with much success.

Thus far $1,977 have been contributed to the fund for the testimonial to Colonel E. L. Drake, the man who, as the subscription papers express it, first bored for oil, and by his genius and indomitable perseverance, produced the cheapest illuminator of the age, multiplying the wealth of the world, adding to the list of human industries, and contributing to the comfort and happiness of mankind.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* calls upon the Democratic members of the State Legislature to retire at once from that body if the expelled negro members are reseated.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, speaking of the funeral of Eckel, says: "We learn on reliable authority that Mrs. Cunningham has never been out of this State since 1865. We are assured that since she came to California she has constantly sought to deserve and command the confidence and respect of those who know her, devoting herself assiduously to the interests of her children."

The alumni of Bowdoin College residing in Boston and vicinity will hold their second annual reunion at the Revere House on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28.

It is denied by authority that the officers of a steamer which returned very quickly to San Francisco from an unsuccessful "search" for a missing vessel, were seasick or that they hurried back because the opera season had commenced.

One member of the Senate of California receives mileage for traveling 1,100 miles, and another for 1,200; and a member of the House for 1,540 miles. The last drew $308.

Flake's Galveston Bulletin concedes the election of General Davis as Governor of Texas, but asserts that if the Conservatives have carried the Legislature they will refuse to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, and take the chances of reconstruction.

Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, announces that the swinging wire banners suspended across the streets must come down.

Ohio has built 664 school houses this year.

The Richmond *Dispatch* consents to the erection of an equestrian monument to Grant in Washington, but objects to its being moulded of cannon captured in the late civil strife, as "indiscreet partisanry," remarking in addition that "the disposition of the national funds for purposes of sectional self-complacency is a barrier to intersectional good feeling, and a wrong."

At the reunion dinner of the Army of the Cumberland General Schofield said: "In 1863, in the darkest hours of my life, when the politicians got too warm for me in the rear, I went and I begged to be sent to the Army of the Cumberland, then commanded by the noble-hearted Rosecrans, who, like a true, warm-hearted friend, took me by the hand and welcomed me to the army. He assigned me to that other noble chieftain, the man dearest to all our hearts, George H. Thomas. He, too, welcomed me like a brother and a true soldier, and gave me the old Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps."

A New-Hampshire paper rashly asserts that "in a convention composed exclusively of women, a general invitation to speak would be properly expressed thus: 'If any one wishes to speak, let *her* come forward;' but if the convention included one man, though there were 500 women, the proper form would be, 'If any one wishes to speak, let *him* come forward.'"

THE FINE ARTS.

Water-Color Paintings—A Collection of Pictures by Constant Mayer—The Artists' Fund Society.

Water-color paintings do not seem to find favor with American picture buyers, perhaps because so few really good specimens find their way to this side of the water. There is also an impression that water colors are of a transitory nature and soon fade. This, however, is not the case, provided the colors are good and the pictures are kept in a dry atmosphere. There is now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, a fair collection of water-color paintings by foreign artists, comprising such names as Banginet, Calmelet, David, Fort, Trere, Le Bas, Leloir, Mery, Zibert and Van Elven. Among the best of these are two large landscapes by Calmelet. One, the "Borders of L'Oise," will attract attention by the vigorous painting of the trees and the graceful and natural attitudes of the figures. Gustave David, who delights in representing coy maidens and roguish pages, has several noticeable pictures in the collection, the best being, perhaps, his "Forbidden Fruit"—a page caught in the act of stealing. Fort has a number of spirited cavalry pieces, and Victor Adam, a well-known artist, is represented by "The Royal Hunt," a picture, however, of no special merit. Mery has a beautiful and delicately-painted picture representing bees buzzing about a few stalks of grass and flowers. Trere sends a slight but striking sketch of home life, and Poulogne the "Violet Sellers," a little girl and boy selling flowers in the street. The latter picture is sadly marred by the bad drawing of the girl's hands. At the end of the room is a large painting of an Italian peasant girl, by the Princess Mathilde, and bearing her autograph. Of the execution of this picture it may be said that it is very good—for a Princess.

The pictures are to be disposed of on Monday and Wednesday evenings next, and at the same time some articles of *vertu* of considerable value will also be offered.

A number of oil paintings by Mr. Constant Mayer, a well-known artist, to be disposed of by public auction on Thursday next, are now on exhibition at the rooms of Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Clinton Hall. They comprise his large painting entitled "Recognition," the well-known "Love's Melancholy," "Morning Prayer," "Riches and Poverty," the "Young Minstrel," and about a dozen other pictures. The largest and undoubtedly the finest painting in the collection, "Recognition, or North and South," represents two soldiers, a Federal and Confederate, who have met on the field of battle and recognized each other as brothers. The Union soldier, wounded and dying, is supported in the arms of the Confederate. Both figures are strongly and firmly painted, without the lines being in the least degree hard. The face of the Confederate soldier is finely drawn, and the mingled expression of astonishment, grief and solicitude admirably rendered. The attitudes are natural and unconstrained. "Love's Melancholy"—the original picture—next claims attention. Thousands of chromos have made it familiar to our readers. The lady depicted by Mr. Mayer is by no means beautiful, and consequently is not so interesting as she would otherwise be, yet the expression of tender feeling which overspreads her countenance gives a charm to her plain face which more lovely ones often fail to possess. The flesh coloring is good and the masses of golden hair finely painted. "Morning Prayer" is Mr. Mayer's latest production. A young, and, it must be confessed, remarkably plain girl, stands with her back against the wall of her bed-chamber lost in meditation. The attitude is simple and natural, and the coloring good. "Riches and Poverty" will also claim attention for the painting of the principal figure. The accessories have evidently been put in hastily and carelessly. One of the finest pictures in the collection is entitled "Religious Meditation"—a young woman studying the pages of an illuminated missal. The countenance is finely painted, the flesh tints being more natural than in any other of Mr. Mayer's pictures. It may also be said that he has given the lady more beauty than he has thought proper to bestow on any other of his ideals. The "Young Minstrel"—an Italian boy playing a violin, and the "News Boy" are also worthy of attention.

A fine copy of Canova's Venus, by the celebrated Italian sculptor Ricci, and several smaller pieces of statuary, are now on exhibition in the gallery and will be sold on Thursday next.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

The tenth annual exhibition of pictures contributed for the benefit of the Artists' Fund is now open at No. 845 Broadway. The catalogue comprises seventy-four pictures, a few of which might well have been excluded, though courtesy to the donors would not, perhaps, permit this rejection of their gifts. Among the most noticeable paintings are two by J. W. Casilear—"The Cascade," and "Afternoon." The first is in the artist's best style, and the latter, which comprises merely a tree, a meadow and a brook, is so clear and bright, that it lights up the space around. Next to these may be noticed J. F. Kensett's "Quiet Day on Beverly Shore," a few rocks, and a long stretch of calm blue water, on which boats ride idly at anchor. Mr. Kensett has certainly conveyed the idea of that perfect quietude, which one fears almost to disturb, in an admirable and yet a very simple manner. In contradistinction to this painting is one by Cranch, "An October Afternoon," in which the bright red of the maples and the intense blue of the sky are almost offensive. Mr. J. G. Brown contributes two pictures, "He's Not My Style" and "The Young Violinist." They have all the characteristics of Mr. Brown's well-known manner, though rather hastily finished, and will doubtless find eager purchasers. "Picking Wild Strawberries" is a large picture by J. Williamson, somewhat too cold in tone, but worthy of attention. C. H. Boughton sends "The Falling Leaf," and J. F. Cropsey "Waywanda Valley" and "Mt. Adam and Eve." The last are not improvements on Mr. Cropsey's earlier productions. Mr. M. F. H. de Haas is represented by "Running Down the Coast"—a sloop with a soaring breeze abeam and the white waves dashing over the prow. It is a spirited picture, and equal to any of this artist's smaller paintings. Mr. W. J. Hennessy sends a sketch entitled "Desolation." It represents an unroofed house, a starving white horse vainly endeavoring to feed on the scanty herbage, a gloomy, stormy sky, leafless trees and broken fences. Mr. Hennessy's peculiarities of coloring are fully exhibited in this picture. Mr. T. P. Rossiter is represented by a portrait of an aristocratic young lady, a modern Fifth-avenue belle, whom he calls "Ruth"—not Ruth, the gleaner, of course. The collection also comprises paintings by W. L. Sonntag, William Morgan, J. Pope, (who sends a coarsely painted but effective landscape,) Louis Lang, Kensett, David Johnson, H. A. Loop, J. F. Weir, J. A. Suydam, T. Hicks, J. B. Bristol, S. R. Gifford, T. A. Richards, and Eugene Benson. Mrs. Greatorex contributes two effective pen-and-ink sketches of the old New-York Hospital, and Darley a crayon of "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. E. Johnson, we had almost forgotten to say, sends an excellent picture representing two children posting a letter.

The sale is advertised to take place at 7:30 P.M., on Tuesday evening next.

Lake Michigan—Its Currents and its Changes of Level.

From the Chicago Journal, Dec. 16.

From an interesting paper prepared by Professor Edmund Andrews, President of the Chicago Historical Society, on "The Geology of Lake Michigan," we give the following synopsis:

He had long been convinced that sufficient indications existed on the lake shore to determine the distance of the drift period. Lake Michigan had its currents like the ocean, one passing northerly, and the other southerly. Lake Michigan lies in a basin of bowlder drift, which lies again in a basin of rock. The shores were rapidly being eroded by the force of the waves and the peculiar character of the basin. The sand is swept by currents along the shore, and no sand is ever brought up from the depths of the lake. There is a constant current passing along both shores, and the influence of this incessant action leaves what he would call, for want of a better term, a terrace of erosion, which drops with perpendicular abruptness to great depth just beyond the action of the currents. The shelf on the western shore of Lake Michigan was about the same depth with that of the eastern shore of Lake Huron. This he attributed to the force and prevailing course of the lake winds. If it were possible to find out the rate at which this erosion proceeded, it would be practicable to get an approximative estimate of the time taken to form this shelf. In Lake Erie, in front of Cleveland, the formation of the terrace was about six feet per year, and in other places it was only four feet. The average rate between Evanston and Manitowoc was about 5 28-100 feet a year. The breadth of the shelf and the extent of the erosion was about 3 98-100 miles on the lake shore. The general slope of the bottom showed, from soundings, that the shore had been contracted about 2¾ miles. An estimate would indicate that about 2,870 years had elapsed in the process of this erosion. Lake Michigan had stood at three levels, the first one about forty-two feet above the present level. There was no well-defined beach line above that already indicated between the lake and the Allegheny Mountains. The result of the recession of the waters from the drift period was that the water was shut up in the basins as in cups. If we examine the beach lines, they are found in three parallel sets. That the change of the levels was quite sudden is indicated by the fact that the beaches were not disturbed. The water subsided in the lower part of the lake first, as the peat beds overgrown with moss, forest and underbrush in the vicinity of Evanston, must have been formed after the first recession of the waters.

THOMAS AND ROSECRANS.

How General Thomas Came to be the Last Commander of the Army of the Cumberland—A Statement by General Rosecrans.

At the banquet of the surviving members of the Army of the Cumberland in Indianapolis, on Thursday night, General Rosecrans made a speech in response to a toast in his honor of which the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following report:

General Rosecrans said that he had not had the pleasure, since last he rode the lines of the Army of the Cumberland, to look upon the faces of most of those here present, and he could not but feel moved in reuniting with them and receiving their hearty demonstrations of regard. There is much interesting unwritten history connected with the Army of the Cumberland, and he would tell them briefly how it was that General Thomas came to be the last commander of that army. He felt, in looking at the faces of those before him, and perceiving how the heroes who enabled him to win victories at their command—or were his equals, that he would be discharging a duty to them in relating this piece of unwritten history. The General proceeded to relate how he was designated to that command over his seniors in rank, and how the question of rank was adjusted. This portion of the General's speech could not be distinctly heard. Further on he proceeded to say that he felt a diffidence about assuming the command of so great and important an army, and over so many officers who were his previous seniors in the service. General Thomas was his friend, and had received his recommendations for previous posts of honor. He said to General Thomas, "You are my senior in years, in service, and in merit. I need the coöperation of every member of the army, especially of its best men. I have not sought this command, and desire and need your aid, and will give you any command you want in this army, whether of one of its three divisions or the place of second in command." General Thomas, in reply, remarked that he had the greatest confidence and esteem for me, but he always disliked to violate the regular system of promotion by seniority. After he had declined the Army of the Ohio he had thought of service in Texas, but, under all the circumstances, he could not decline to serve with me. He asked me the date of my commission, and I told him I believed that it had been antedated to the 21st of March. I never knew, never inquired as to why my commission had been antedated. General Thomas said that that ended his last objection; that my commission was older than his. He said he was tired of being second in command, and it amounted simply of being nobody. So I divided the army, and gave him, as is well known, command of the centre. This was how General Thomas came to be associated with us in the Army of the Cumberland.

The next piece of history was when I left the army without taking leave or shaking hands. General Garfield came to me and said he wanted to talk with me about one thing that General Thomas would have spoken of himself, but he felt great delicacy. Garfield said there were rumors that I was to be relieved, and General Thomas appointed to the command. If that were done, he (Thomas) should think it a great injustice to the army and to the country, and would not take the command unless he were compelled to by duty. I told Garfield to say to Thomas that I had the greatest confidence in his honor and sense of justice, and that whatever might happen, he would have no apprehension of misunderstanding between him and myself. It was known to all the corps commanders that when we took charge of Chattanooga I was determined to do all in my power to move Bragg's hosts. I ordered the pontoons to be constructed as speedily as possible, to cross the river to take possession of Lookout Valley. This was known to my young friend, Phil. Sheridan. (General Sheridan here interrupted, and said he had ridden to the river with Rosecrans to make the arrangements to cross over on the 19th of October.) In company with Baldy Smith, who had been sent as Chief Engineer of the Army, I examined the points to cross the river, and upon my return in the evening I found a telegram announcing my relief, and the appointment of General Thomas as my successor. I sent a note to Thomas and to Granger, to call at my headquarters at 10 o'clock P. M. When he came I had the necessary orders prepared, and laid on my table. I laid them before Thomas for him to read. He read them with great embarrassment, and began to turn pale. I told him to say nothing. I knew what he would say, for Garfield had told me. I assured him that nothing could come between him and myself. I told him, "You can't desert this post. What you have to do is to do it. All will be right between you and me." General Thomas replied that he didn't like it. The Chiefs were sent for, and I had reports made of how affairs stood in each department of the army. We discussed the condition of things, and then the orders were written—mine taking leave, and his assuming command. When we had done this, and the orders were sent to the Adjutant-General's office, I told Thomas that this change would probably have a bad effect on the army and the country, and that the less fuss made the better. I have put you in possession of all my plans; you have always been in my confidence, and you know all. I always thought that the second in command should be made aware of the plans of the Commander, so that in case of death by accident they might be carried out without interruption. I told Thomas if he thought necessary I would stay, but it was against my judgment. He replied that he would like to have me stay, but he believed my judgment was sound. After this was all done, and when the orders were all dispatched, Thomas said: "General, I would like to have you explain fully the plan to take Wauhatchie." I went over the details of the plan, when, where, and how to cross the river; how to take Lookout Valley, and then capture Wauhatchie. This over, we separated, and at 7 o'clock the next day I boarded the train and left the Army of the Cumberland; and until to-night I have never met my comrades, except as ship meets ship on the ocean—merely to pass them in the great campaign. God bless you and make you as happy and prosperous as you deserve.

General Rosecrans made a little addendum to his statement. He said: "Straws show which way the wind blows." A very little thing tells the difference between a true soldier and a bogus one. The plans were carried out; Lookout Valley was taken and Wauhatchie captured. General Thomas, in his report, commenced it by saying, "According to the plans of" so and so, "I captured Wauhatchie," &c. That shows what a white man he is. This is a plain story of how General Thomas came to be your commander, and how I came to leave you.

General Rosecrans' explanation was received with tremendous applause, and renewed demonstrations of affection and confidence. General Sheridan and General Granger corroborated the narrative in every particular, General Granger saying that he had Rosecrans' plans for taking Wauhatchie in writing, which plans were carried out to the letter.

Letter from General Thomas.

The following letter from General Thomas was read at the late reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in Indianapolis:

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26, 1869.

Dear General: I have waited until to-day before answering your letter of the 2d instant, hoping that I might be able to inform you that I could be present at the approaching annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Much as I regret that I shall not be able to shake you all by the hand on the 15th of December next, I shall be compelled to forego the pleasure. Indianapolis is so far from San Francisco, and there being apprehensions of Indian outbreaks in this region, I do not think it prudent to leave my command for as long a time as will be required to go to Indianapolis and return. I appreciate fully the friendly sentiments of your letter, which are all the more acceptable from the fact that similar sentiments come to me from many quarters.

It was my hearty desire, from the beginning to the end of the late war, to accept with cheerfulness and perform with zeal and honesty whatever duties devolved upon me. At the same time it was my constant endeavor to impress those who were with me and under my command with a sense of the importance of the labors they had undertaken to perform. This, I am happy to say, was an easy task. The Army of the Cumberland, from the highest officers to the privates in the ranks, was distinguished throughout the war for subordination, unity and concert of action within itself, as well as for the cheerfulness with which it united its designs and divided the hardships of service at all times, with whatever troops it came in contact with in the service, entertaining no jealousies, but with a lively sentiment of friendship and esteem for all engaged in the defence of the Government.

Although I shall not be able to be with you in person my heart will rejoice with you in the happy reunion which I know you will have.

I am very truly your friend,

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General, United States Army.

General Nathan Kimball, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

SCIENTIFIC.

For some years past the minds of inventors have been turned in the direction of discovering some means by which fire engines can be made as serviceable as they are at present without using steam as the motive power for operating them. Mr. John McCarthy, of this City, has patented a fire engine to be driven by horse power. As horses have to be used in bringing the apparatus to the scene of conflagration, the question very naturally arises why they may not be used for the purpose of affording motive power while the fire is in progress, thus doing away with the expense, as well as the danger, incident to the employment of steam. Mr. McCarthy's invention is a combination of the well-known and extensively used endless apron horse-power machine, with a force pump, and reel for a hose, the force pump and reel being placed at the front of the machine. The pump is driven by a crank motion, actuated by a pair of bevel gears, the suction and delivery hose being coupled underneath the barrel of the pump, or in any other convenient position, the relative position of the parts not being material to the claims of the inventor. The whole is placed and fixed on a suitable truck, and the weight of the entire apparatus, including truck, may, it is thought, be brought within 2,500 pounds.

The effect of atmospheric air on illuminating gas is the subject of investigation by Professors Silliman and Wurtz. The following is a statement of the results thus far arrived at:

"For any quantity of air less than five per cent., mixed with gas, the loss in candle power due to the addition of each one per cent. is a little over six-tenths of a candle (0.611 exactly;) above that quantity the ratio of loss falls to half candle power for each additional one per cent. up to about twelve per cent. of air; above which, up to five per cent., the loss in illuminating power is nearly four-tenths of a candle for each one per cent. of air added to the gas. With less than one-fourth of atmospheric air, not quite fifteen per cent. of the total illuminating power remains, and with between thirty and forty per cent. it totally disappears."

Incrustations on steam boilers may be prevented by the use of raw potatoes, which cause all solid matters to be precipitated at the bottom of the boiler in a fine powder, leaving the sides perfectly free. The experiment was tried with an engine of eight-horse power, into the boiler of which ten kilogrammes of potatoes per week were introduced through the safety valve. Every week, when the fires were extinguished, the deposit was removed previous to the introduction of a fresh supply of potatoes. On examining the boiler after fourteen consecutive months of work, no traces of incrustation were perceptible; the appearance of the plates was blackish and slightly greasy, and the corners of the joints were in the same state as when first made. Refuse leather cuttings from the tanneries will answer the purpose equally well.

The old medical delusion of spontaneous combustion of the human body is being exploded. Professor Liebig says of it, that it arose at a time when men entertained entirely false views on the subject of combustion, its essence and its cause. Combustion, in fact, has only lately come to be thoroughly understood, the study of it having been begun in the time of Humphrey Davy. After people had once got it into their heads that the body might take fire of itself, it is not singular that when a man happened to be burned up, the case was explained in that way if it could not readily be accounted for in any other way; just as hundreds of fires caused by carelessness, not easily detected, are charged to the mysterious "incendiary." Then again, other things being equal, the more marvelous explanation of strange phenomena is usually the more popular one. The Latin proverb *omni ignotum pro magnifico est* might be read *omni ignotum pro mirifico est*, with everybody, whatever is unknown, passes for a marvel. We need not be surprised, therefore, that this idea of human combustibility, which was not inconsistent with the scientific knowledge of the age in which it had its origin and which consequently came to be accepted by the scientific men of the time, should still live as a popular superstition and even find an occasional defender among the *savans* of this more enlightened day.

William F. Thoms, M. D., of New-York, has patented an apparatus, the object of which is to furnish a simple, convenient and effective ventilation to dwellings, offices, churches, halls and other buildings, and is so constructed and arranged that it may be so adjusted as to introduce into the room warm air in Winter and cool air in Summer.

Explosion and Fire at the Dudley Observatory.

From the Albany Journal, Dec. 17.

The alarm sounded from station No. 83, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by a slight fire which occurred at the Dudley Observatory. It appears that while Joseph McGeough, an employe, was engaged in examining the retorts in the gashouse at the Observatory, one of them exploded, and McGeough was blown through the door of the building, and quite a distance beyond. Four barrels of coal tar, which is used in the manufacture of gas, and which was in the gashouse at the time, immediately took fire, and soon after the building took fire from them. The gashouse was entirely destroyed, the Fire Department being unable to procure any water in that vicinity. McGeough, the man who was in the building at the time of the explosion, and who made an involuntary exit as we have described, was fortunately uninjured, though badly blackened and considerably frightened. With the exception of the destruction of the gashouse, no other damage, so far as we could learn, was done to the property of the Observatory. The loss will probably not exceed $2,000.

The New Post Office—The Iron Work Contract.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an incredulous person, and make it a rule never to believe anything that cannot be explained, therefore would respectfully ask your aid in solving a solution of the problem below.

At this time, when the money market is in such a compressed state, it is at variance with the general rule for a party to undertake a contract, knowing, that besides their trouble, they will loose a large amount of money, or near fifty per cent. on their investment. Some two weeks since an award was made to the lowest bidder for the iron work of basement of the new Post Office, now erecting in the City Hall Park. The proposition was at a rate of 1 98-100 cents per pound, far below any other competitor on this work. The cheapest pig iron from which this work is made, I am informed, cost in the foundry yard, before it is melted, $33 a ton cash, or about 1 7-10 cents a pound, leaving but a quarter of a cent a pound for making the columns, plates, and turning and planing the same. I am credibly informed that this work will cost those that have the best facilities for manufacturing cheaply, not less than three and one-half cents per pound. It weighs about ninety-five tons, showing a net loss of between $3,000 and $4,000. The contractors for this work, I learn, furnish the large amount of iron work for Mr. A. T. Stewart's hotel for poor women, corner Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, one of that gentleman's princely gifts. I would ask, do they show a similar amount of liberality in aiding Mr. Stewart in his laudable enterprise. Are these Post Office contracts to be like our ever-to-be-remembered Court House, or some lamp post contracts—deliver one post and charge three? You will please pardon my presenting this matter, but from the many discussions I have heard in regard to our new Post Office, and from the high character of the Government architect, I am led to make the inquiry—how is a loss to be averted if everything is done fairly? All previous awards of proposals for the Post Office have been published in our daily papers, but this has been kept from publication. If you cannot inform me what I desire to learn, the publication of this letter may probably elicit a reply from some other source.

CURIOUS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869.

The Police made the following arrests in this City during the past week: Saturday, Dec. 11, 196; Sunday, Dec. 12, 109; Monday, Dec. 13, 172; Tuesday, Dec. 14, 204; Wednesday, Dec. 15, 166; Thursday, Dec. 16, 127; Friday, Dec. 17, 149; Total, 1,123.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 19, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Ecumenical Council will reconvene on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1870. The French Bishops have protested against the Pope's interference in the Council, but he is sustained by the Spanish clergy, both home and Colonial....Spanish refugees in Paris, who were implicated in the late Republican movement in Spain, have been ordered to leave the country....The postal treaty between France and America expiring Jan. 1, business men in Paris apprehend trouble in regard to prepaying their correspondence in the time intervening before a new treaty can be arranged between the two countries....The French Emperor is again "better"....M. LESSEPS, the engineer of the Suez Canal, has been congratulated by NAPOLEON and Lord CLARENDON....*The Marseillaise*, HENRI ROCHEFORT'S new journal, made its first appearance yesterday....Señor BALAVERRIA, Minister of Finance under Ex-Queen ISABELLA, was stabbed in Madrid, Spain, yesterday, by Señor RIVADENEIRA, formerly an officer in his department, who, while discharging the duties, was imprisoned for fraud; the wound is pronounced fatal....Señor SANTA has been appointed to suggest such reforms as are deemed advisable, by the Spanish Government....The London *Spectator*, in an editorial yesterday on the *Alabama* question, defends Ministers JOHNSON and MOTLEY from the charge of subservience to English influence....The *Times* favors another ship canal through Central America to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans....The *Saturday Review*, in an article on the Richardson-McFarland tragedy, terms the Astor House marriage "Alsatian, grotesque, nauseous and blasphemous."....Great excitement exists at Londonderry, Ireland, by reason of a threatened disturbance during the celebration of the anniversary of the siege of the city, and every precaution has been taken to prevent an outbreak.

GENERAL.

Another terrible mining accident has occurred in Pennsylvania. Yesterday morning a coal mine at Stockton caved in, the shaft and tunnel filled up with earth, and the entrance to the mine choked up. Two dwelling houses were carried down a distance of forty feet at the time the earth fell, and the persons in them instantly killed, their bodies being buried in the ruins. Several men, who were in the mine at the time, are doubtless dead. Ten persons thus far are known to have been killed.

Late advices from Pembina, in regard to the Red River rebellion, are to the effect that Governor McDOUGALL has not called on Canada for troops, but relies on the loyal people of the Territory to quell the disturbance. The force for this purpose is stated to be rapidly increasing, and large bands of Indians are also offering their services. A large meeting was held at Buffalo last night and much indignation expressed at the reported course of Governor McDOUGALL, in congregating British troops on American soil.

Mexican advices to the 10th inst. have been received. The ovations to Ex-Secretary SEWARD still continued. On the 3d Señor ROMERO gave a grand dinner in his honor. Political affairs were in an unsettled state. At Puebla a mob had attacked a Protestant congregation during service. The rioters are said to have been led by an ex-Imperialist, and urged on by the priests. A number of persons were fatally injured, and an endeavor was made to burn the Protestants alive, using Bibles for fuel. Several arrests were made.

At Boston, Mass., yesterday, EDWARD HEALY, an old man aged 70 years, was sentenced to State's Prison for life for the murder of his wife. The murder was committed at South Boston last month.

GEORGE MOORE, an outlaw, brutally murdered JACKSON CARNEY and his wife, at their house at Carney's Corners, Barry County, Mo., on the 4th, and afterward robbed the premises of $400 in money and some other valuables. The next day being Sunday, the murderer quietly attended church, but he was arrested on Monday and lodged in jail at Cassville, the county seat. On the 8th, the friends of the deceased, numbering 200, visited the jail, obtained the keys of the Sheriff, seized MOORE, and, without giving him time to make a confession, hanged him between two posts near by. Over $200 of the stolen money were found on his person, sewed up in different parts of his clothing.

The people of Queens County, at a Convention held at North Hempstead yesterday, decided to do away with toll bridges and toll roads. The system is said to be injurious to the appreciation in value of property in that county.

WICKSON & VAN WINKLE'S iron foundry, located at Lyons, Wayne County, in this State, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $200,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and the suspected party has been arrested.

Colonel GORDON LOFTLAND, Sr., an old and esteemed citizen of Cambridge, Ohio, died on Friday at that place. He was a Commissioner of the Gettysburg Cemetery.

A Fair is now in progress at Boston, Mass., for the purpose of raising funds to erect a Young Men's Christian Association building in that city.

The Reconstruction Committee have postponed consideration of the Virginia question until after the holiday recess. The case of Georgia is to be taken up to-morrow.

The third battalion of Catalonia volunteers arrived in Havana yesterday from Spain. General PUELTO, commanding at Puerto Principe, it is reported, will soon begin a campaign against the insurgents.

A delegation of gentlemen from Florida called on the President yesterday, requesting that troops be sent to that State for the protection of the life and property of its citizens. The trouble existing is represented as most serious.

Dispatches from Tennessee report a light vote and a general lack of interest in the election yesterday on the question of a Constitutional Convention. The vote is stated to be in favor of a Convention.

The trial of JOHN N. MONROE, the architect, who murdered a Miss VAIL and her child on the 21st of October, 1868, at St. John, N. B., was concluded on Friday. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but added a strong recommendation to mercy. This case was a remarkable instance of circumstantial evidence. Upward of 100 witnesses were examined during the trial. The case, it is said, has aroused an intense excitement throughout the lower Provinces, both on account of the previous character of the murderer and his victims and the strange circumstances attending the affair. The Judge deferred giving his judgment in the case.

The Grand Jury of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, presented indictments against sixty persons charged with being in various ways implicated in the recent election frauds, and were discharged. A number of cases will be examined by the next Grand Jury.

Commissioners of Estimate have been appointed to report as to the value of property taken for the right of way of the Spuyten Duyvil and Mott Haven Railroad.

Articles of association of the new German Bank of Discount were adopted yesterday.

Salaries of Clergymen and Missionaries.

A very proper step is being taken by Congress in raising the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The whole public see that a first-class lawyer can seldom accept this position under the present scale of salaries, unless he has private means.

Till quite recently there has been a very absurd cry among a certain class of reformers against the scale of salaries of public officials. Now, however, the community begin to see that one reason why the public is so much worse served than are private individuals is just this false economy. And another great fact is becoming apparent—that one fruitful source of corruption among public officials is their small pay. Both Congress and the State Legislatures would undoubtedly be purer if the members received salaries somewhat in proportion to what they could secure in the outside world. Without question, a public man is less open to temptation who has not to consider every day how he shall make proper provision for his family. This sort of economy in the matter of public salaries has become plain to all eyes as the most costly extravagance.

But there is another important class who have suffered severely in the last few years from the depreciated currency and heightened expenses of living, whose case has not been much considered or talked about by the public; we mean the clergymen, missionaries and persons engaged in what may be called "the moral police" of society.

Commissioner WELLS showed us last year, from an immense collection of facts, that even under the reduced cost of living of 1868-'69, the average expense of all ordinary articles of living had increased since 1861, eighty-seven and one-half per cent. Undoubtedly during 1865, 1866 and 1867, they had risen to 150 per cent. increase. But what country clergyman, we should like to know, or city missionary, or agent of a charitable association, enjoyed during this period, anything like this addition to his salary? How these worthy men have lived during these years of depreciation and high prices, will always be a mystery to economists. To find an educated, active, industrious man who is benefiting by his example and his instruction a whole country-side, who lives for the public welfare, supporting himself and his family for $600 per annum, when a dollar is only worth half a dollar, is a scene of struggle with adversity which, though, doubtless, "pleasing to the gods," is by no means agreeable to men. Or to know, as so many have been compelled to know, worthy and devoted city missionaries, whose lives were absolutely consecrated to the poor, and whose services were worth, in a pecuniary view, many thousands of dollars to the community, attempting to live on half what a respectable accountant gets, and on less than an ordinary mechanic earns, is an experience during these latter years which has been by no means enlivening.

There is no question but that this salaried class, during the last six or seven years, has been obliged to consume its capital, and that a considerable portion of the most valuable workers in building up civilization in this country are now *absolutely poorer* than they were before the war. Country churches and City Missionary societies have never raised salaries at all in proportion to increased expenses of living. The farmers have been even better off than before the war, and have thought that their clergymen could get along under a depreciated currency as easily as themselves.

The Missionary Boards have had too many wealthy men in them to be able to appreciate the struggles of decent and educated poverty. Now, throughout the country, the painful spectacle may be seen of a large class of moral helpers of society in much embarrassment. Some who have grown old in the service of humanity and religion, now with broken powers and in debt, are turned out by their parishes to find a living as they can. Their best years and faculties were spent in labors which brought in but a poor recompense; and now, when failing in health and popularity, their vestries or congregations get rid of them as they would of a broken-down animal. Few of them, under such salaries, could have saved anything, and their only prospect is an old age of poverty.

If a church vestry or missionary trustee be remonstrated with, the only reply will be, in effect, that "supply and demand govern the matter—the clergyman can go elsewhere and do better, if he can!" But there are other considerations. A young man with a good education and in strong health, when he enters the ministry or the missionary life, takes himself out in a degree from the laws of political economy, and trusts himself (in part) to the generosity of the public. He performs services of vast importance to the community, but for which he cannot expect as much remuneration as he could earn in lay labor. As he continues in this work, he loses his adaptation to other employment, and constantly reduces "the demand" for his services. He knows this on entering the profession. The community know it. They have no (moral) right to reduce his payment to the lowest possible rate they can fix it. Nor, on the other hand, should he demand anything exorbitant. A fair and generous medium is the proper rule. This has certainly not been followed during the past four years by our Churches or Missionary Boards.

Nor, for similar reasons, have the churches a right to drop a disabled minister as they would an ordinary employe. It has often seemed to us that this particular difficulty might be practically met by some system of insurance. But the whole matter is rapidly righting itself, and in a manner by no means fortunate for the coming generation. Young men of ability will not enter the ministry or the missionary field. They see that those professions are not now properly rewarded. They are not disposed to put themselves at the mercy of cold and selfish vestries or Boards, when they are old and broken down. They want fair pay for good work, and in consequence, they are taking up other professions. This is the universal complaint of our colleges and theological seminaries. It will continue to be until the salaries of the moral professions are proportioned to the times.

The Burlingame Embassy.

Whatever the ultimate success of the Burlingame Embassy, it is certain that no higher honors or more marked attention and respect could well be paid to diplomatic representatives of any Power, than those which have everywhere been received by the Ambassadors from China. In the United States, in Great Britain, in France, in Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Prussia, the Embassy has been successively welcomed with distinguished ceremonies and the greatest cordiality; and, doubtless, the same experience will be true of its tour through Russia, Belgium, Austria, Italy, and Spain, from which latter point, according to our correspondent's information, it will return finally to China.

Of course, the consideration which the Embassy has received is entirely due to the desire of the treaty Powers to be on good terms with China, and, more especially, to learn exactly what concessions and possibilities are open to them in the future. The entire importance, therefore, of the Burlingame Mission pivots on the question how far its representatives are the representatives of the Emperor of China, and how far its promises, express or implied, will be fulfilled. The first intimation that the Embassy had either transcended its powers, or else had failed to convey to the people of America and Europe a true reflex of Chinese feeling, came from China itself some months since. We said at the time that we believed the purpose of the Emperor in sending the Embassy had been misunderstood—though whether it was his fault, or our fault, or the Embassy's, remained to be seen. Perhaps the fault was in all three. At all events it now appears probable that his real purpose was not to announce in this public way what he would do to accede to the demands of the treaty Powers, but to announce or intimate what he would not do, and why he would not do it. Possibly the hinting or suggesting of this point in the instructions was so faint as not to be noticeable; possibly we, in our surprise at this condescension on the part of the Emperor of the Celestials toward barbarians, interpreted the mere fact of the Mission as a sign of concession, as indeed it was; possibly Mr. BURLINGAME was so flattered at his reception that he did not care to unpack his bundle of unpleasant truths. At any rate the fact seems to be that we are not justified in interpreting the mere sending of the Mission as a proof that Chinese rivers are to be open to our gunboats and steamers, and Chinese lands to our canals, railroads, mills, factories and general "modern improvements."

It is just to say, however, that our Berlin correspondent directly asserts that, on the circulation of the rumor that Mr. BURLINGAME was not supported in China, the latter sent back his Secretary, from whom he received a telegram, dated as late as Nov. 1, assuring him that "the Chinese Government stands firm in its original intentions, notwithstanding the unfortunate action of the late United States Minister, and that the treaty with the United States will speedily pass through the forms of perfect ratification."

The New Coalition of Parties in France.

It has been the peculiar function of M. OLIVER-EMILE OLLIVIER to act as the political barometer of modern France. On his election, in 1857, as Deputy for the Third District of the Seine, he represented the furthest advance of national Liberalism, and the most emphatic protest of popular freedom. In 1860 he formed one of that memorable "five," who, under the leadership of JULES FAVRE, fought single handed the battle of opposition. His subsequent defence of the author of "Democracy" was nearly as celebrated as his great chief's pleading for ORSINI, and procured him a temporary suspension from his legislative functions. The popularity and the Liberalism of the young advocate had then attained their highest point, for, after his reëlection in 1863, both began to show symptoms of giving way, till in May last M. OLLIVIER was certainly the best abused man in Paris; and only his election by his faithful adherents in the Var gave him the seat of which his Parisian constituents had deprived him.

Of late, M. OLLIVIER has become remarkable, less for what he professes himself than for the tendency of opinion he represents in others. It is a saying in Paris that he has declined more offices which were never offered to him than any man living. When the Emperor is conscious of a specially hard pressure toward the dreaded contingency of a responsible Cabinet, he sends abroad a half-authenticated rumor that M. OLLIVIER is to be sent for, as a sort of straw to indicate which way the wind blows. Of late these experiments have been more than usually frequent, and, considering the existing state of parties, it is by no means improbable that the latest telegram on the subject represents a definite fact. M. OLLIVIER is the only French statesman of mark who forms a connecting link between the party of reaction and the party of progress. He maintains the existing dynasty to be perfectly compatible with liberty, and is therefore peculiarly well qualified to form the coalition of parties which is needful for the reconciling of both. The clear and reliable information furnished by our Paris correspondent, and given in our yesterday's issue, shows how the fusion of the main body of the third party and the members of the old majority, otherwise known as the Arcadians, has been accomplished. M. OLLIVIER appears as the directing spirit of the new organization, and, in the enforced necessity which exists for a new Ministry, no one is more likely to be called on to assume the leadership.

That the union between the Liberal majority and the Loyalists, who are more Imperialist than the Emperor himself, can be a lasting one, is open to grave doubts. At whatever date an Ollivier Cabinet may be formed, it can only subsist during a period of transition and compromise which, at the present rate of advance of French Radicalism, must necessarily be a short one. The reign of personal Government is drawing to a close, but it dies hard, and the Emperor is evidently determined to risk the opportunity of triumphing by the personal jealousies and sectional rivalries of French parties rather than yield frankly and finally to the demand for thorough constitutional reform.

Christmas Presents.

Mr. DICKENS has labored hard to convince the world that at this time of year there is only one unfailing test of a man's character. If he is a good man, he will give away a large quantity of presents. If he is a very bad one, he will despise all the amenities of the season, and avenging ghosts will scare him out of his wits on Christmas Eve. This method of trying the depth of one's moral depravity is scarcely more conclusive than the way the natives have in some parts of India of detecting a thief. They bring up all the suspected persons in a row, and give to each a handful of rice to chew. If the rice comes out of the mouth wet, the accused is pronounced innocent. If it should be dry, the unlucky chewer is condemned without further ceremony. Mr. DICKENS' device for analyzing character is fallacious, for there are some people still alive who have no money and no friends, and under those circumstances it is extremely hard to come up to the proper standard. It is an established principle that everybody shall be free-handed and "merry" at Christmas, although a certain proportion of the human species is absolutely incapacitated from complying with either condition. And even when a man is willing and ready to distribute good gifts among friends, who never appreciate him so well as at that moment of generosity, it is not easy to choose the right thing for the right person. The newspapers very kindly make themselves into so many hand books on the subject; but the lavishness of their suggestions, and that superb indifference to expense which is a glorious attribute of the modern journalist, are sometimes apt to render their guidance somewhat embarrassing to all but millionaires.

Like everything else, the art of choosing presents cannot be acquired without time or trouble. Some people will, of course, take anything they can get, and be thankful; but the truly appreciative person is not to be "pleased with a rattle" or "tickled with a straw." We all know men and women who will go and buy for a very trifling sum an article which is sure to be prized by the recipient far beyond more costly gifts. The reason simply is that it has been selected with some attention to the tastes of the person for whom it was destined. The ideas of most people run in conventional channels on the subject. A popular young lady, for instance, would tell us that the larger part of the presents made to her are very much of the same kind. Her admirers all go in a beaten track. No doubt it is one of the hardest things in the world to give anything to a spoiled child of fortune which somebody else has not given her before. But there is no absolute necessity to make a run on scent bottles, albums, writing desks, and boxes of candies. The other sex suffer in a similar degree from the poverty of invention among present-givers. A man who is lucky enough to be a favorite gets as many smoking caps as if he were an idol with a hundred heads, and slippers enough to open a shoe store with. They are among the articles which no really sagacious person would ever dream of giving away; for, in the first place, an embroidered smoking cap makes most men look extremely miserable and ridiculous, and home-made slippers are generally very uncomfortable. A very little trouble would enable any one, male or female, to choose a gift which would be neither hackneyed nor commonplace—and in default of everything else, a good book is seldom thrown away, and it is likely to be preserved when most other objects are out of date or forgotten.

To children Christmas is really what it has ceased to be to most of their seniors, and for their sakes alone it would be well worth while to keep up the innocent delusion that the whole world is full of rejoicing at this particular season. But even in deciding upon a gift for a child, there is room for a wise discrimination. Some people go upon the simple theory that the more noise a toy makes the more pleasure it will afford. They would turn every house into a sort of bear garden. Among the objects recently recommended to the public for their children is "a new blast gun, producing a very loud report." We can see at once how much this fearful instrument must add to the happiness of families. Children nowadays are not quite so young as children were in old-fashioned times, and their toys are made to match. A harmless bag of sawdust or bran used to do duty for the inside of a doll, but now there is an elaborate machinery for making the plaything utter unearthly noises, or cry when it is laid down, or squeak something which is intended for "mama" and "papa." Moreover, the doll must be dressed up like a lady, and its owner puts it to bed in full panoply, or is too knowing to put it to bed at all. Then the animals given to children must all make noises after their kind. The hideous uproar that goes on in some houses in consequence, passes all belief. Formerly, children were very glad to have wooden animals which opened not their mouths. Now the sheep must bleat and the donkey bray loud enough to rouse a village. The old Noah's Ark, or the menagerie, or the wonderful box of games gave quite as much pleasure in their day; but the world is not so foolish now, and naturally the toymakers have tried to keep progress with the rest of us.

The reality of Santa Claus, however, is one touch of romance still left to the children, and it is productive of more delight to them than any of our modern inventions. Every child values a toy more when she has written to Santa Claus for it, and put the letter up the chimney, and received the answer in due time through the same convenient post office. All our "pneumatic dispatches" and underground railroads cannot equal the chimney as a mode of communication between Santa Claus and his young friends. It is to be hoped that this remnant of old-world fables will be allowed to linger for some time yet, for it forms one of the household traditions which soften the memory of childhood in the years when all seasons become pretty much alike, and when great pleasures are chiefly matters of recollection. The charming custom of children giving presents, no matter how trifling, to their parents, is another of our possessions which we should be sorry to see laughed out of existence by practical philosophers.

Frauds in the Charter Election.

It is generally admitted that grosser frauds were perpetrated in the making out of the returns of the recent charter election than on any previous occasion. In every case in which the contest was at all close, the returns were altered, or kept back altogether. The frauds brought to light during the investigation by the Committee on Protests were so evident that no unprejudiced person could fail to see them. In at least four instances the figures of the returns had been altered; in one the name of one of the candidates had been purposely inserted as Hugh, instead of Henry, so as to invalidate his vote, and in still another case the returns were stolen from the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the very noses of the Committee, and while that body was engaged in hearing evidence. According to the existing law, the canvassers cannot go behind the returns, provided they appear to be regular on their face. It is evident that such a law offers every facility for the perpetration of fraud, as nothing more is required to invalidate a vote than a slight change in a candidate's name, or the omission of his vote altogether. A change in the law is absolutely necessary, if gross frauds are to be prevented.

Self-Purchasing Homes—How They Might be Secured.

The axiom that money makes money is as old as it is partial in its application. While the capitalist—that is, the possessor of large sums—is able to utilize opportunities for making profits or accumulating property, the owner of small amounts is without that advantage as a general rule. If the latter save a little, he puts it away as a provision for a rainy day, or deposits it in a savings bank, where the process of accumulation is slow. In the right sense of the term, he makes no really practical use of his earnings, and could not if he would. And he never rises into a condition of semi-independence, even as owner of his home. One of the greatest drawbacks to the life of workingmen arises from the fact that they are, in New-York especially, condemned to dwell in tenements of the most costly and yet inconvenient, uncomfortable, and often filthy kind. They are at the mercy of extortionate landlords or their "screwing" agents, who have little or no regard for the wishes and wants of their tenants. And a spirit of indignant envy is provoked of more fortunately-situated persons.

The methods by which the more provident of the laboring classes might be rescued from these evils have often been discussed. There have been many schemes for distributing land, and building small houses, by the aid of land and building associations, but little has been effected by their means. For one thing, a want of confidence in their skillful and honest management has been felt, and not wholly without reason. Some few organizations have succeeded, to some extent, but the relief they have afforded is as a drop in the ocean of misery. It is all the more desirable, therefore, that when a proposition, such as is suggested by Mr. ELIZUR WRIGHT, in a Boston contemporary, is made, and which seems practical, excepting as regards existing savings banks, it should be given full attention. The idea of Mr. WRIGHT is that the working man should be allowed bank facilities; that is, that depositors in savings banks, organized with a view of such business, should, when their deposits reach a certain sum, be allowed to borrow money for building homes, the loan being of course secured by mortgage upon the property to be thus obtained. For instance, let a depositor of over $300 in such banks possess the right to a loan of, he suggests, four and a half times the amount of his deposit—the loan however not to exceed in any case say $4,500. The money advanced would of course bear a proper rate of interest. The bank will naturally be unable to lend in this way to all depositors at once, there must therefore be a system of preference, which could be based upon the date of deposit. When the right to this preference accrues, the depositor may not wish to build, or may have his own house already. In that case he may sell his preference right, and in that way make his money work for him.

The way the bank account might be made to work would be simple enough. Suppose the required loan to be $2,000—and a workingman can get a small house and lot for less than that amount, or build, in many localities within practicable distance of New-York. The deposit has, suppose further, reached $400. The bank debits the borrower with the full $2,000, but retains $300, advancing thus in reality $1,800, and holding the smaller sum as a security for the first repayment. The following might proceed at the rate of ten per cent. annually, the interest upon the debt diminishing as the repayments occur.

This is very briefly the outline of a plan which is entirely practicable, and offers great advantages to a very large class of persons. A new motive would be instilled into the mind of thousands, who now see "no use" in saving, and who do not, consequently, cultivate frugal habits and self-denial. They would feel a confidence in this species of savings banks which they never could in mere associations. That established savings banks would incline to enter upon this new kind of business, is more than problematical. The terms of their charters, if nothing else, would restrain them. Still, there is an opening for new banks upon the basis suggested, and, at all events, the subject is one which may be advantageously ventilated, and that without needless delay.

The passage of a French Telegraphic Cable bill such as that before Congress, will by no means settle the questions upon which the United States are at issue with the French Government. The Senate bill of last February distinctly laid down the principle that no cable should be landed respecting which this country should not exercise control at this end, and enjoy full international privileges. The French "concession" to the Company has distinctly contravened this principle, and retained exclusive control by the Government, and official surveillance over all messages transmitted. When, in July, leave was asked to land the cable, the Company's representative at Washington was given permission, conditionally upon the future action of Congress, and he promised, as did the French Ambassador, to attempt to gain more liberal terms from the Emperor. Recent advices, however, are to the effect that the Emperor is averse to relaxing his stipulations in any respect. If, therefore, Congress passes the present bill, there will have been no real progress made, and the question will arise of giving way, which our Government is hardly likely to do, or of severing the cable connection with Brest altogether.

There is some reason in the argument that in the case of the Female Normal Schools about to be established by the Board of Education, a woman might very well be chosen as principal, especially as it is claimed that the lady Principal of the Twelfth-street Female School has, within the last fourteen years, "worked it up to a high standard." It seems only fit and proper that ladies competent to instruct girls should be allowed to do so; and while we suppose there may be good reason for the present first appointments in this Normal Department, we hope that in future, where the lady teachers show themselves capable, they may be allowed to have the management of the Normal Schools for young women.

Musical societies by the score are found among us, with Mus. Doc. Oxenford and Herr Conductor at the head of each organization, but not one of them has the art to teach a chorus how to sing easily. The greatest and rarest commendation that can be given to singing is, that it is performed with ease to the artist and consequently to the listener. Apparently, singing is the hardest exercise one can present to the public. The acrobat makes his startling leaps without seeming effort; the dancer in her finest *grand pas* does not show the physical distress which agitates a chorus singing with strained eyes, red, open mouths, and crimson foreheads beaded with perspiration. The effect is painful to the audience, and is equally unnecessary, if each pupil were instructed how to acquire and exert his voice. By the best methods, the voice is so far within the control that it can do easily whatever it can do at all. The highest, loudest note floats through the clear organ with as little effort as the commonest tone used in speaking across a room. It is time that the painful and ridiculous were accepted as signs only of the false and mischievous in art, and summarily abolished.

The right of petition is sometimes of great importance, but generally it leads to scarcely any result. Only when a whole population pours itself out upon the table of Congress or Parliament is the "voice of the people" listened to with any great degree of attention. An official gabbles the name of the document, with its coil of names, while the ham of conversation is not suspended for a moment. And the thing is laid on the table, thence to be removed for decent burial and final resurrection at the paper mill. There is good cause for this. Formerly, when newspapers were few and far between petitions were the only methods of expression of popular feeling, save, indeed, riots and such objectionable demonstrations. Now, civilized countries have their "organs" of all shades of opinion; and when they begin to play the same tune, legislators begin to dance to it with enthusiasm. Perhaps, too, there is a suspicion that signatures "are not always what they seem." Some are bogged, some borrowed, and some invented; and finally tens become hundreds and hundreds thousands. For example, a certain town, of some 600,000 souls, sends to Congress a petition for the recognition of Cuba—and the 75,000 names appended thereto does seem a large proportion of persons able to form an intelligent opinion upon any subject whatever.

If any one should understand the wants and feelings of the poor it should be Miss BURDETT COUTTS, the well-known English banker lady and philanthropist. And yet a magnificent public market which she gave to a poverty-stricken quarter of London, turns out a complete failure. There are reasons suggested. The "costermongers" were offended by rather high market dues and so withheld their semi-wholesale custom. But is there not a truer and deeper cause? Poor people shrink from the contrast between their own often wretched clothing and the architectural splendors, and, though it is sad to say so, the excessive cleanliness of such a market. They prefer to be waited upon by the humble donkey cart or barrow without the display of their own wretchedness. There is, on this point, greater sensitiveness than many imagine. The same remark applies, in some degree, to "palatial" homes for the poor. There is, and must be, some distasteful publicity in such edifices, and the very fact of living in them at all is regarded too often as a confession of poverty and acceptance of charity. Consequently we find that the very poor will not go into them, and they are inhabited by a more fortunate class, for whom they were not always intended.

The conversation between the Emperor NAPOLEON and Count DARU on the continued exile of the Orleans Princes, is significant. Invited to a seat in the Cabinet, the Count made his acceptance conditional upon permission being given the exiles to return. "It was," replied NAPOLEON, "the Republic that exiled them," and he would talk the matter over on a future occasion. So, then, the Emperor not only considers the influence of the Orleanist Party hardly worth notice, but is willing that the family, who have for so many years remained in English private life, should return to the scenes of their youth. Perhaps the sons of LOUIS PHILIPPE are better off as they are—the Duke D'AUMALE has passed the age of ambition, and in fact, having done his devoirs long ago in Algeria, is probably content to let his shield hang

AMUSEMENTS.

Close of the Italian Opera Season.

The season of Italian opera which began on Wednesday, Nov. 3, with "Il Trovatore," ended on Friday with "Il Ballo in Maschera."—Signor VERDI thus having the honor of both opening and closing the lyric campaign. It is generally admitted that the season has been an agreeable disappointment. Few thought it would be remunerative, and those most familiar with such matters were the least sanguine. In some respects, it must be owned, the performances would have justified the anticipated failure. The singing and acting of the minor parts has usually been indifferent, and the details have frequently been far below the scale that in grand opera, at least, we conventionally look for. Mr. MARETZEK has worked very hard, and we believe, done his best with the material at disposal; but adverse elements have been many and perplexing, and but for three artists the season would have been a failure. LEFRANC, RONCONI and Miss KELLOGG fortunately prevented such a disaster. The first, especially in *William Tell*, made a decided and well-deserved success. As recorded by us during the week of this first appearance no dramatic tenor since SALVI—leaving MARIO for good reasons out of the question—has so deeply moved the New-York public, or done so by more legitimate means. Barring accidents Signor LEFRANC has before him a superb artistic future. But—it is to our own ears, so that we say it with regret—to this end he should not remain in this country too long at a time. We are sorry not to have heard him in "Masaniello;" but that pleasure, we may hope, is reserved for February. It is on all hands conceded that Signor RONCONI has been in excellent force this season. His acting has been remarkably vigorous, finished and effective, and his singing has surprised those who are accustomed to maintain that RONCONI'S singing days are past. As a buffo none deny his present merit, but in serious parts—those in "Linda di Chamounix" and "Lucrezia Borgia," for example—he has lately extorted admiration of a sort which of late has been less generally bestowed. Miss KELLOGG has sung and acted charmingly this season, and has discovered qualities with the possession of which she has not hitherto been credited. The number of parts in which this captivating young singer has appeared has been limited, and we hope better opportunities may be created for her in the Spring. The need of an additional dramatic prima donna is, however, palpable. Mme. BRIOL, conscientious, strong and in most senses sufficient as she is, unfortunately lacks elements of popularity without which her other qualities are inadequate to satisfy the public wishes. It is with unaffected pain that we express an opinion which every consideration save that of public duty would prompt us to withhold. Mr. MARETZEK should provide himself also with a good basso and baritone before reopening in the Metropolis. He has been too weak in these departments to risk a fresh essay without change. With these passing suggestions and with an expression of sincere pleasure that his this year's experiment in New-York has on the whole been so prosperous we wish Mr. MARETZEK every good fortune in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and still better results for his next Metropolitan campaign, which opens in February.

The compunction we have expressed concerning Mme. BRIOL is applicable in a measure to Signor REYNA. He is one of the most unequal singers we have ever heard. On Friday night, for instance, he sang the first acts of *Brin Ardi* in "Il Ballo" admirably and was heartily applauded; but he afterward broke down and was especially inefficient in the trying passages of the close. Signor REYNA is an experienced artist, but he lacks power and certainty for the arduous baritone range and his besetting tendency to sing false sometimes—by no means always—mars his best efforts.

The Theatres.

O'KEEFE'S "Wild Oats" is to be acted to-morrow night at Wallack's Theatre, with a cast of the kind for which this house is famous. During the past week the bills have been changed nightly, and the representations have been received with much satisfaction by fair audiences. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has been gaining fresh laurels as a *farceur*—perhaps his truest vein lies in eccentric rather than legitimate business—and his excellent company have seconded his efforts with unflagging industry and acceptance. We observe the entertainments are to be altered nightly during the coming week, and that Mr. WALLACK'S comic drama, called "Central Park," which has not been performed these six years, is in preparation.

At the Fifth-avenue Theatre a variety of plays has been given during the week, including comedy, drama and farce. The performance of one or two of the number has hardly come up to the standard, which is alone compatible with either pecuniary success or the artistic position which the management creditably aim at. Mr. BROUGHAM'S play, "The Duke's Motto," is announced, with new scenery, costumes, &c., for Monday, when we hope to be able to chronicle better things.

The Grand Opera House has been tenanted during the week just ended by Mr. LINGARD and his troupe. These players will act there throughout this week, with the added coöperation of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.

HERRMANN the Prestidigitator, occupies the Academy of Music to-morrow and Tuesday, and also Thursday and Saturday evenings.

The New-York Circus will produce to-morrow the fairy spectacle of "Cinderella," in the performance of which sixty children, superbly attired, are to take part.

"Hash," the pantomimic novelty promised by the San Francisco Minstrels, will be brought out by them to-morrow evening.

At the Bowery, the drama of "The Devil's Peak" will be the principal attraction, Monday.

No change of the performance is announced at Booth's, at Wood's or at the Olympic, this week.

Concert of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Despite the execrable weather the audience was quite respectable in numbers and in quality at the concert of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. Whatever faults may be found with the merits of the performers or with the performance itself, there is no disputing the popularity of both. Mr. MORA was nervous, and showed his uneasiness; he is, however, a conscientious and careful organist. Mr. MACDONALD was in good voice and sang with life and force. Mr. LEVY'S cornet playing defies criticism, and always delights. Miss HAMLIN, a young Boston soprano, has a clear and pleasant voice. Two holiday concerts, we observe, are to be given on Wednesday, Dec. 22, and on Wednesday, Dec. 29, instead of on the succeeding Saturdays. Miss KELLOGG and other eminent artists are engaged for these reunions.

Indian Travels and Curiosities.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER has arranged a museum of Indian curiosities, collected during his late travels, at Room No. 18 of the building of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. COLYER considers that great and hopeful progress has been made among the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles and other of the half civilized tribes. Perhaps the most interesting of the articles he has brought home are those gathered among the Moquis, of Arizona, who are considered to be descendants of the ancient Aztecs. Among these are woolen garments, woven by hand; vases, bowls and other pottery; Moqui corn, of blue, red, yellow, black and crimson colors; corn bread, baked in sheets as fine as letter paper; dried peaches, superior to any that we have; mascal and other articles of their food, and a curious Moqui bed, made of the hair of the ante-

mount and goats' wool, woven together by hand. Gold, silver, copper and lead ores display the resources of this region.

From Alaska Territory Mr. COLYER has brought illustrations and testimony of the superior intelligence and usefulness of the Indian tribes. Their villages are well laid out in regular order, their houses neatly constructed with morticed timber, and they evince thrift in their large supplies of salmon, "ulican," dried bear and deer meat, &c. Some specimens of silverware, napkin rings, bracelets, earrings, carved figures and penmanship, also in Mr. COLYER's collection, show the skill and industry of the Alaska Indians.

Home Notes.

FECHTER sails for this City, from Southampton, Tuesday....THEODORE THOMAS and his orchestra were last reported in Pittsburg, Penn. Tuesday he was in Columbus....Mr. CHARLES GAYLER's new play of "Fritz, Our Cousin German," in which Mr. J. K. EMMETT has made a decided hit, will be produced to-morrow at Lawler's Theatre, at Albany. The success of the piece and performance was so marked in Buffalo that a rich banker in that city offered $160,000 for the right to run the piece, with Mr. EMMETT in it, for two years. The offer was rejected....Mr. BROUGHAM had a benefit at the Buffalo Academy of Music, Wednesday....The Boston papers speak coldly of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, who was last week at the Boston Theatre. One of them refers to the "compassion" her first appearance excited in London, and, after reviewing her career in this country, says: "Boston handsomely mastered the situation when forced to make a 'lion' of her, in the belief that having been suffered to roar once she would not desire to make herself heard further here. Boston has now given her a very cold shoulder, inasmuch as she has hardly drawn nightly expenses, and furthermore has been fairly deserted by those who endured her novitiate because it was 'quite the thing.'"....Mrs. MCKEE RANKIN, lately Miss KITTIE BLANCHARD, is to act *Puck*, in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at Selwyn's Theatre, in Boston, to-morrow....Mr. JEFFERSON was still at the Olympic Theatre in St. Louis....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON still asserts her existence through the columns of the Missouri papers....The receipts of the Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe, in Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday night, were $2,300. The artists sing in the same city to-morrow and Tuesday.....Mrs. MAGGIE MITCHELL PADDOCK was last week at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago....Mrs. BOWERS and Mr. OWENS were still, at last accounts, entertaining the play-goers of New Orleans....An order has been issued in Boston prohibiting trapeze performances at any theatre in that city.

Foreign Notes.

A new burlesque by Mr. WILLIAM BROUGH, had been produced at the Royalty Theatre, in London. It is founded on the story of "The Flying Dutchman."....PAUL BEDFORD is seriously ill....The Prince of WALES had attended the St. James Theatre, applauded "La Belle Sauvage," and sent for Mrs. JOHN WOOD to compliment her on her success....A project, it seems, is on foot for converting the Colosseum in Regent's Park into an opera house. There is at least a grandeur of conception in the plans of the new theatrical establishment as described in the *Observer*. In the first place, it is to be the biggest in the world—bigger even than the Scala or San Carlo—the area of the stage being 64 feet by 100 feet, the auditorium 110 feet by 108 feet, and height of the building over the pit 84 feet. Instead of alighting at the outer doors of the opera house, visitors will be admitted in their carriages into a conservatory or Winter garden, "kept at a vernal temperature during the colder months by heated air, and filled with beautiful plants and flowers, among which are interspersed classical statues." Self-acting doors will open to receive the carriages, and afterward close when the inner doors are open, so that every possibility of draught may be prevented. During the *entr'acte* visitors will "circulate freely through a fairy-like bosquet of flowers and shrubs, shedding the delicious perfumes of the southern climes." The performances are to be of an equally enchanting kind; so what may we not expect....Mr. CHAS. MATTHEWS departs soon for Australia...."Morden Grange," a new play, written on a very *embrouillée* story by Mr. BURNAUD, had been acted at the Queen's Theatre, and unequivocally damned...."M. PERRIN, of the Paris Grand Opera," according to *Galignani*, "cannot catch a tenor, but the next best thing, and perhaps even one still better, is a good contralto, and he had hoped to have one in Mlle. MARIE ROZE. There was a great gathering of *dilettanti* at the Opera lately, for a private representation of 'Faust,' that lady as *Marguerite*, and excellent she proved. But she had to struggle against the memory of her great predecessors, Mme. CARVALHO and Mlle. NILSSON, and the stern stoics who sat in judgment on her, decided that she was a charming singer, that her voice had flexibility and sweetness, that her vocalization was faultless, but that her organ was not sufficiently powerful to fill the Opera House. So the fair songstress must fall back again upon the Opera Comique."....The comedy on which M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, Jr., is at present occupied, is to be called "Iza Clémenceau." The principal part is destined for Mlle. DESCLEE....WACHTEL had sung at the Theatre des Italiens with encouraging success....LITLOFF lately conducted at a concert with the baton of BERLIOZ....RUBENSTEIN is to produce his oratorio, "The Building of Babel," under his own leadership, at Vienna, Berlin and Konigsberg....M. TUERLINX, a Flemish actor, who played under the name of BALTANS, was recently struck on the stage with apoplexy while performing at Antwerp....The *Cologne Gazette* says that for some evenings past there has been posted up in the Warsaw Theatre an announcement by the manager forbidding dances to be *encored*. The cause of this order is that lately some national dances, among others the Russian, were represented in turn, whereas the repetition of the Polish national dance, the lively mazurka, was enthusiastically demanded. The Police took this as a political demonstration, and several young people were arrested in the theatre, but, of course, set free the next day....We learn from the Melbourne papers that Mr. BANDMANN, the tragedian, has been fined one shilling for "wilfully and maliciously" destroying a case of photographs belonging to a photographer named NORMAN. The smallness of the fine is accounted for by the provocation under which the tragedian committed the act referred to. It seems that the photographs placed Mr. BANDMANN in a ridiculous light, inasmuch as they represented him attired as *Narcisse* in the character of *Hamlet*. "It speaks well for our artists at home," thinks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that, although nothing can exceed the ridiculous light in which many of them, especially the *danseuses*, are daily exhibited by photographs in the shop windows, they never attempt to destroy these works of art. The provocation, moreover, is greater than that which roused Mr. BANDMANN to fury, the error committed in his case being only the substitution of one set of garments for another, whereas our actresses might plead in extenuation of their taking the law into their own hands that their photographs represent them as wearing hardly any garments at all."...Mrs. LANDER had effected her first appearance at the Manchester Theatre Royal, with slim pecuniary and passable artistic success....Great consternation was caused at Angoulême three weeks ago, by the violent death of two persons in the Alcazar Theatre. The audience were assembled and waiting for the performance to begin, when a double detonation was heard behind the scenes. On inquiry, the intelligence was communicated that the stage manager, M. CHARLES CLUZEAU, had fired a pistol at Mme. HELOISE DESBAROLLE, a singer, and wounded her so desperately that she died almost immediately. After the first shot, he was preparing to fire a second, when the carpenter, named CONSTANTIN, rushed forward to prevent the act, received the whole charge in the head, and expired on the instant. The murderer attempted to escape but was arrested. He admits that he intended to destroy Mme. DESBAROLLE, but declares that the second death was accidental. The unfortunate actress was only 27 years of age, whereas the other victim was an elderly man, who leaves a large family. The cause of this dreadful catastrophe is said to be jealousy. By an official decision, all VICTOR HUGO's works may henceforth be played in every theatre of France. The director of the Porte St. Martin has, it is said, obtained authority from M. FELIX PYAT to revive "Le Chiffonnier," "Les Deux Serruriers" and "Mathilde."....The Communal Council of Bologna, on the anniversary of the death of Rossini, placed a memorial stone with a suitable inscription in the courtyard of the building in which the "Stabat" was heard for the first time in Italy on the 18th of March, 1842. ROSSINI'S remains have been removed from the sepulchre of Count PEPOLI, and placed in a new tomb, constructed of stone, in the Cemetery of Père La Chaise, Paris. The inscription outside simply bears, in letters of gold, the name of ROSSINI.....Cardinal BONNECHOSE will examine for the Ecumenical Council the libretti of all operas at present in representation at Rome. They will then be condemned or approved according to the Romish standard of morals and philosophy.

CUBA.

Another Incendiary Proclamation—General Goicouria's Alleged Demands—War News—Effective Force of the Spanish Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

The last steamer from New-York brought an assortment of proclamations, one of which was dated Havana, Dec. 10, but was already in the hands of many persons on the 9th, the day of the *Columbia's* arrival. It is signed by the Republican Committee. This proclamation begins:

"CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES, President of the Republic, has ordered that all Cubans loyal to the patriotic cause and obedient to their Government, set fire to the cane fields and tobacco crops, to drive off the enemy, and deprive him of the resources which he obtains from them to carry on the war. Every Cuban has to respect and carry out the orders of his First Magistrate, and it is necessary to execute them quickly and punctually, in order to show to the world that we are united, and resolved to make the sacrifice."

Unfortunately for CESPEDES there are many planters—in fact the larger number—who have no inclination to make the sacrifice; they prefer making sugar, and letting somebody else take the place of High Priest, and make the burnt offering:

"There will not be wanting some who will speak against this measure, but those who do so are only moved by interest, egotism and treason."

Your correspondent sees with pleasure that CESPEDES makes the same remarks, and is glad that his opinions are substantiated by the redoubtable leader of the Cubans. Your correspondent has always insisted that numerous Cubans cared more about making money—*i. e.*, sugar—than about joining their countrymen:

"No Cuban needs to give any account of his projects to anybody, but need only to take the torch and comply silently with the orders of his Government."

CESPEDES has hit the nail on the head. Nearly all the projects of the Cubans have failed because they were not kept secret. For instance, the involuntary betrayal of the Gardiner's Island expedition by that clapper-tongued hanger-on of the old Junta. The *Diario* and the remainder of the Press are very indignant at this order; but at any rate it comes too late. Last year it would, beyond a doubt, have produced the success of the Cubans. At present it is extremely doubtful if it be of the slightest benefit to them. The *Diario* says:

"In view of this order, it is necessary that those who gave it should suffer retaliation. In place of merely having their estates embargoed, it is only just that the property be used to pay the damages caused. It is therefore necessary to confiscate and sell the estates."

ANOTHER QUASI PROCLAMATION.

A number of letters signed by General Don DOMINGO GOICURIA were received by the last steamer, directed to numerous planters and other Cubans residing in this city. GOICURIA demands from $2 to $10,000 from from each of these persons in order to carry on the war, and he requests the funds to be forwarded to him, care of the United States Consul in Nassau. Prominent Cubans deny the authenticity of these letters, and state that they were not written by the General, but are an invention of the new Junta to injure the General's reputation and at the same time to vent their spite on the Opposition party among the Cubans in the United States, to which party GOICURIA belongs. Others again assert that GOICURIA has written the letters; but your correspondent is unable to say who is right. These fellows are always growling among themselves and outside of the Cubans in the field, or fighting Cubans, among whom are BEMBETA, CESPEDES, the CAVADAS, LOPEZ, QUERALTA, CASTILLO and others; it is hardly worth while referring to such as agents, members of the Junta, &c., although there are some gentlemen among them.

WAR NEWS.

Yesterday, at 7 P. M., the volunteer regiment of Asturias left by rail for Batabono; thence they will go by steamer to Cienfuegos or Sancti Espiritus. This battalion is one of the finest from the Peninsula. All of them are natives of the Province of Asturias, and most of them had already served in the regular army at home. At the time of their leaving they were part of the rural Police and National Guard. They landed here last Sunday, and were escorted by 6,000 or 8,000 troops and volunteers of all arms from the wharf through the principal streets of the city to their barracks outside of the town. Forty thousand dollars, collected by subscription, was spent in giving them a proper reception, residents in Havana, natives of the same province, being the prime movers in the affair.

A battalion of volunteers from Cadiz, on board a Spanish transport steamer, arrived in port yesterday, and this morning another steamer is signaled of the *Morro* with more troops. Still they come, and others are being expected next week. From Trinidad official reports have reached this city of a series of skirmishes between some 300 troops under command of Lieutenant-Colonel LAGUIDAIN and 500 rebels—more or less. The encounters took place in the hills surrounding Trinidad, and, according to the report, fifty soldiers, with their Lieutenant, sent by Colonel LAGUIDAIN to reconnoitre the enemy's position, were cut off, though a loss of only two killed and some few wounded is acknowledged by the Spaniards, and this, mind you, *Lector mio*, after a sharp fight between nearly 1,000 combatants and during half a day. The troops, as usual, drove the insurgents from their camp, burning eighty huts; they claim to have killed over 100 rebels. From the Cinco Villas District, during the past few days, no reports have been received in Havana, save that General CARBO has started detachments of troops in various directions from the different posts in that jurisdiction, evidently with a view to learning from practical experience whether or no the Spanish forces can occupy the country thereabouts. We may be sure of hearing of lively times soon, for General CARBO is young, active, and a man after RODAS' own heart. VALMASEDA is busy "wiping out" the insurgents from between the Cauto River and Santiago de Cuba, who, phoenix-like, seem to return to life after each battle, and to rise from the ashes of their burned encampments.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

As much has lately been said and written about the Spanish fleet in the West Indies, the following statement of its number and strength may not be uninteresting. The fleet is thus constituted:

First Class.—Iron-clads.

	Guns.	Horse power.
Victoria	27	1,000
Zaragoza	21	800
Wooden Screw Frigates.		
Almansa	48	600
Gerona	51	600
Lealtad	37	500
Wooden Sidewheel Frigates.		
Ciudad de Cadis	17	500
Fernando Catolica	18	500
Ysabel Catolica	16	500
Second Class.—Sidewheel Corvettes.		
Churuca	2	400
Blasco de Garray	6	350
Pizarro	6	350
Hernan Cortes	6	350
Ulloa	6	350
Vasco Nunez	6	350
Third Class.—Screw Gunboats.		
Africa	3	160
Condor	2	80
Andalura	3	130
Favorita	3	130
Huelva	3	130
Sirena	3	130
Guadiana	3	130
Sidewheel Gunboats.		
Venadito	2	120
Juan de Austria	1	120
Neptuno	2	120
Guadalquivir	2	100
Baran	3	160
San Amistin (transport)	4	300
Sailing Gunboats.		
Delta	1	
Omega	1	

And the following steamers improvised into men-of-war since the beginning of the insurrection:

Gunboats.

	Guns.	Horse power.
Pinero	5	100
Corsba	1	90
Matanzas	1	80
Union	1	60
Gitana	1	60
Indio	1	60
Luisa	1	60
Gorrion	2	80
Maria	1	60

This gives a total of two iron-clads, 3 screw frigates, 3 sidewheelers, all first class; 6 sidewheelers, second class; 16 screw gunboats, 2 sloops and 1 transport, third class, with a total of 317 guns, some of which are 300 and 150-pounder rifled Armstrong; 20 and 16 centimetre Rivera guns, and 68-pounders with smooth bore. All the vessels have their full complement of men.

QUASIMODO.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

DAVID SNOW has offered to pay the expenses of the two days' session of the Methodist State Convention in Boston.

The parish of the Epiphany are erecting a new and handsome church, to cost $150,000, on Second-avenue, Brooklyn.

The Presbyterians have founded a German Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

An endowment of $250,000 has been made up for Wooster University, (Presbyterian,) Ohio.

The "Church Extension Society" of the Methodist Church are endeavoring to raise $1,000,000, to be used in erecting meeting houses.

It is said that twenty of the twenty-eight Episcopal churches in Maine are supported by collections.

Bishop CLARKSON has ordained three Santee Indians, in Nebraska, to the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

The publication of the *Congregational Review* has been transferred from Boston to Chicago.

The Congregationalists at Grand Rapids, Mich., have erected a church edifice at a cost of $65,000.

The *Church Almanac* for 1870 furnishes the following statistics of the Episcopal Church: Dioceses, 39; Bishops, 51; Bishop elect, 1; Priests and Deacons, 2,711; parishes, 2,512; churches consecrated, 47; total baptisms, 29,539; confirmations, 20,793; communicants, 200,000; Sunday School teachers, 18,644; Sunday School scholars, 185,975; religious and charitable contributions during the year, $4,205,029 41.

A writer in the *Lutheran Observer* says there are in the Gettysburg Theological Seminary two Professors: at the Hartwich, one Professor, and in the Selingsgrove one. He pertinently inquires: "Could not these learned and pious men accomplish more for the Church if they were together in one institution?"

The Episcopalians of Brooklyn have subscribed $26,000 toward purchasing an Episcopal residence for the Bishop.

The three Unitarian clergymen of Michigan have united with eight Universalists in organizing a Liberal Christian Conference.

A Baptist member in Chicago is sending out seven meeting houses for Presbyterians, to be put together in new towns on the Pacific Railroad.

The Jews have at length, after much negotiation with the Russian Government, obtained permission to erect a synagogue in St. Petersburg. This will be the first building of the kind that has ever been allowed in Russia.

The Baptists are to have a new church at Washington, D. C.

The Second Adventists have recently held a camp meeting at Springfield, Mass., at which some 5,000 Adventists from all parts of the country were present. They have half a dozen missions among the freedmen and fifteen colored preachers.

The *Advance* says: "Some friends of Rev. R. D. PARKER, of Manhattan, Kansas, put a fine cow in his yard one night, just before Thanksgiving, and refused to take her out in the morning. Mr. PARKER'S Thanksgiving sermon was unusually good."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Recorder* says: "While our Associations report nearly 100,000 Baptists in North Carolina, there are really about 75,000 baptized deadheads, and 25,000 Baptists doing all that is done by the denomination."

Philadelphia reports 51 Baptist Sunday Schools, with an aggregate of 14,000 scholars and 1,500 officers and teachers.

The wife of Rev. W. T. ALDERMAN, pastor of the Methodist Church in Hingham, Mass., has been in the habit of reading the hymns and offering prayers, but recently he was sick at home, and she supplied the desk, preaching better, it is reported, than her husband.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society have confirmed the following appropriations made by the General Mission Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1870: 1, Foreign Missions, $222,027 93; 2, Domestic Missions, foreign population, $69,850; 3, Domestic Missions, Indians, $5,940; 4, Domestic Missions, American, $274,700; 5, Missions in Territories, $13,000; 6, Miscellaneous, $75,000; 7, To pay outstanding drafts not yet matured, $139,482 07. Grand total, $800,000. Of the appropriations to the Conferences for Domestic Missions, the New-York East Conference gets $5,000; New-York, $5,000; Newark, $2,200; New-Jersey, $1,800; Philadelphia, $5,000; Wilmington, $5,000; Baltimore, $9,000; and Central Pennsylvania, $1,500.

UNTAXED HIGHWAYS.

The Queens County Mass Meeting—Slight Opposition—Free Roads Agreed Upon.

The most retrograde institution in Queens County is the toll road and toll bridge system, and the people, not only of Long Island, but those of the cities, are beginning to notice this fact. A Convention was held yesterday in Jamaica to choose delegates to the mass Convention in opposition to the system.

It was presided over by Congressman LAWRENCE. When the Convention was called to order, Delegate FOSDICK, of Jamaica, presented his credentials, and protested against the establishment of free roads and bridges. He believed the proposed system would be detrimental to the best interests of the taxpayers and the laboring classes, and, in compliance with the sense of his people, opposed it.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution, the purport of which was to adopt measures for the establishment of free roads and bridges.

A Committee, composed of one member from each town, was then appointed to draft resolutions. District-Attorney DOWNING presented the report of the majority of that Committee, authorizing the Board of Supervisors to take by agreement, on recommendation of the Auditors of the several towns, by Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, all the franchises of the corporations holding roads and bridges in the county; the expense to be paid by issuing town bonds of not more than $3,000 per annum.

Mr. FOSDICK presented a minority report, (his own,) opposed to any movement in favor of the original object. Mr. DOWNING made a lengthy argument in favor of the majority report, in which he severely censured the people of Jamaica for their retrograde spirit, believing that the Convention held there did not express the feelings of the people, and that their action was induced to satisfy personal prejudices more than anything else.

The majority report was adopted with but two dissenting voices. Mr. LAWRENCE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Queens County are opposed to granting any more franchises for toll roads and bridges, and that the representatives in the Legislature be authorized and instructed to oppose any such movement.

A Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions and a bill to be presented to the Legislature. The delegates from Flushing, North Hempstead and Newtown declared that their people were determined to have free roads at any sacrifice.

The Growth of New-England.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 18.

Maine began this century with a population of 150,000; she had in 1868, according to Governor CHAMBERLAIN'S annual address, 650,000. In the meantime she has had great losses. Her chief industry lies nearly prostrate. Her stalwart lumbermen went by regiments to the war and to glorious graves. Of those who survived many have helped to swell the tide of western travel, or have sought their fortunes elsewhere. But with all her losses, the increase of her population and wealth has never been interrupted, her vast water power is coming more and more into use, her railway system is expanding in all directions, and if justice is done by the General Government, the roads now in process of construction cannot fail to give a fresh impulse to the productive energies of the State, and at the same time open to Western producers new and profitable outlets to the sea. New-Hampshire and Vermont are mainly agricultural States, and the changes occurring in their mountain retreats are not so marked. But manufactures have grown up on the New-Hampshire rivers, and both States have steadily increased in population, productions and wealth. Rhode Island has more than doubled in population since 1830, and its abundant water power and facilities for transportation have increased the amount of business transacted and all the resulting advantages to the State in a much greater proportion. Connecticut tells a still more favorable story. The traditional land of steady habits took a new start about the year 1840, and since that time her growth in population has been proportionally larger than that of any other New-England State, and her growth in wealth to the date of the last census was proportionally greater than in either of the other thirteen original States, as indeed in any other east of Michigan.

Here is the record of five States which do not yet appear to have gone into a decline. There is no occasion to speak of Massachusetts. But it would be a curious and interesting calculation for those who think she is about to retire from the race, to show how long it will take to exhaust her at the rate she has been going on for the last generation. The first report of the industrial statistics authorized by the State in 1838, exhibited an annual amount of industrial products of $86,000,000. These had increased in 1845 to $124,000,000; in 1855, to $290,000,000; in 1865, to $517,000,000; and the increase will probably not be materially changed for the decade through which we are now passing. The changes in townships are changes for the better. New lines of communication have determined the movements and settlements of people, and for every old town among the rocks and hills which has lost prestige, new towns have sprung up and furnished a more comfortable support for their inhabitants. There have been changes in the forms of legislation and in the manners of people, to conform to the exigencies of a large and steadily-expanding community. But we doubt if another community exists which, under so many and so remarkable changes, has preserved so much of the spirit of the fathers, and so much of the substance of their virtues.

Promoting Panics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial this morning under the head of "Promoting Panics," is timely, and a very correct statement of things as they exist, and I thank you for it. The *Journal of Commerce* also speaks in the same strain this morning. The fact is the *World* and many of its readers desire nothing so much as to see a general prostration of business and bankruptcy throughout the country, and the destruction of the national credit, and nothing will be left undone on their part to bring about just such a state of things. Houses that are doing a legitimate business, and under reasonable expenses, never were in a sounder condition. Let them mind their own business, pay no attention to the "croakers," and all will be well. The failures thus far are of no special significance, and, generally, can be traced either to extravagant expenses and style of living or outside operations in the market. Admit that the West are not so prompt in their remittances—but who is there that has not seen a much worse state of things in that section during the last twenty-five years? We know that very many well established concerns in that section never were doing a more satisfactory or profitable business. While some articles of produce are low, others are very high. The West is rich and powerful, and we are not going to financial destruction, as many would desire to see. It is time there was a counter influence set to work. Let every man be hopeful and courageous, do all he can to sustain the Government, mind his own business, and all will be well.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869. K.

Personal.

Our correspondent in Egypt writes that M. DE LESSEPS, of Suez Canal fame, was married on the afternoon of Nov. 25, at Ismailia, by Monseigneur BAUER. Almost the only spectator outside of family connections, was Captain RIES of the Norwegian frigate *North Star*. The Empress' gift was a magnificent miniature gondola of gold and silver, and the Emperor of Austria's a splendid decoration of the Grand Cross of Maria Theresa. The Empress did not stay.

Heavy Damages.

From the Albany Evening Journal of Dec. 7, 1869.

In the great suit of JOHN S. PERRY against JAGGER & LITTLEFIELD, which has been before the United States Court for the past seven or eight years, and for three years or more before Hon. A. A. BOYCE, of Utica, appointed as Master to ascertain and report the gains and profits made by the defendants in violating the assignments and infringing the patents under which the celebrated Oriental Stoves are manufactured and sold, we learn that a report has been made awarding to Mr. PERRY, as damages, the sum of $52,747 82.

Some thousands of stoves that were sold by the Littlefield Stove Manufacturing Company are understood not to be included in this award, but are to be the subject of further proceedings.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, whose popular discourses are attracting so much attention, will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church this evening.

WHAT IT IS NOT AND WHAT IT IS.—These truths are self-evident. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is neither sticky, like molasses, nor muddy, like a gutter puddle. It is, on the contrary, a genial fluid, clear, limpid, aromatic, harmless, and will restore to gray hair, whiskers, beards and mustaches their original color, as certainly as sunshine melts the snow.—*Advertisement.*

HOLIDAY STYLES Gents' Hats ready. Seal and Astrakhan Skating Caps at popular prices. BURKE, No. 128 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

HANDKERCHIEF TIES, $1 25 each. F. C. KEMPTON & CO., No. 297½ Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

Gifts for the Holidays.

The undersigned agents for the celebrated BOREL & COURVOISIER nickel straight line and equilibrium escapement lever watches, have been instructed to close out the balance of their stock of gold and silver watches at WHOLESALE PRICES, DURING THE HOLIDAYS ONLY. All watches warranted by special certificates.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

Holiday Presents.

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A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane. New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

GARLAND—TULLER.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, at St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Hetman Duhring, J. ALBERT GARLAND to ANNA L. TULLER, daughter of Charles Tuller, Esq., of that city.

DIED.

CORNELISON.—At Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 16, ALETTA, wife of Dr J. M. Cornelison.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HANCOCK.—On Friday, Dec. 17, Mrs. FRANCES M. HANCOCK, in her 63d year.

Funeral at 11 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 20, at the residence of S. J. Austin, Magnolia-av., Hudson City, N. J.

LYON.—On Friday, Dec. 17, CHARLES, son of Theodore and Mary Lyon, aged 1 year, 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 178 Waverley-place, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Friday, Dec. 17, CHARLES HENRY MARTIN, aged 26 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, James Martin, No. 361 West 21st-st., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Newburg on Monday morning for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A—A SPECIALTY.—CATHOLIC BOOKS, rosary beads, &c., for presents, the finest assortment in the City, at ROBERT CODDINGTON'S Book Store, No. 386 Bowery, one door above 4th-st.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN TO-NIGHT at Cooper Institute, on "The Impeachment of Grant." Admission 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO GOODS ADVERTISED IN THESE COLUMNS BUT WHAT I HAVE IN STOCK, AND THEY ARE GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED, BOTH AS REGARDS PRICE AND QUALITY, OR MONEY REFUNDED.
C. BULLOCK.

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DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON MY STORE WILL BE OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, (Sundays excepted.) On MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1869, I shall open the most comprehensive stock of French, German and English Fancy Goods and Toys ever exhibited by one house in this country. This stock was purchased during the past week at a forced sale for cash down, (my own importation being nearly disposed of,) and will be retailed at about half of the gold cost to import.

The people who have patronized me so liberally during the past eight weeks can attest, of their own experience, to the fact that what I advertise I fulfill to the letter; therefore, those of all classes, rich or poor, who desire to purchase articles to bestow a Christmas or New-Year's gift, from one cent to $200, can realize a net saving of from 25 to 100 per cent. by making their purchases of me. I respectfully submit the following column of prices in order that the public may determine beforehand the extent of the purchases they wish to make:

Article	Worth
ARTICLES AT 1 CENT.	
Toy Books	2
Wood Whistles	3
Fancy Boxes	4
Jews' Harps	2
China Dolls	4
ARTICLES AT 3 CENTS.	
Fancy Boxes	6
Masks	10
Dolls (China Head and Limbs)	6
Harmonicas	8
China Mugs	7
Trumpets	6
ARTICLES AT 5 CENTS.	
Toys, Whips and Flutes	10
Fancy Trumpets	10
China Wash Sets	12
Fancy Boxes	10
Pocket Knives	15
Toy Books	10
Swiss Building Blocks	15
Dolls (China Head and Limbs)	15
ARTICLES AT 8 CENTS.	
Toy Accordeons	15
Toy Brooms and Washboards	15
Toy Wagons	20
Paint Boxes	15
Wax Dolls	15
Dolls (China Head and Limbs)	15
ARTICLES AT 10 CENTS.	
China Wash Sets	20
Wood Villages	20
Wax Dolls	20
Dolls (China Head and Limbs)	18
Animals (Assorted) each	20
China Mugs	20
Pistols, with Caps	25
Horses, with Riders	18
Trumpets and Swords	18
China Tea Sets	20
ARTICLES AT 12 CENTS.	
Fancy Pails and Chairs	25
Accordeons	25
Animals (Assorted) each	25
Stables	25
Wax Dolls	25
Dolls (China Head and Limbs)	25
Toy Books and Trumpets	20
Hair Brushes	25
Handkerchief Extracts	25
ARTICLES AT 15 CENTS.	
Lotto (Game)	30
Tenpins	30
Trumpets	30
Surprise Boxes and Masks	30
China Cups and Saucers	30
Wax Dolls	35
Dolls (China Head and Limbs)	28
Fancy Chairs	30
China Tea Sets	30
Set (Knife, Fork and Spoon)	35
ARTICLES AT 20 CENTS.	
China Tea Sets	40
Toy Accordeons	40
Toy Brooms	40
Toy Wagons	40
Checkermen (one set)	35
Horses	35
Rabbits	40
Whips	40
Wax Dolls	46
Dolls (China Head and Limbs)	40
ARTICLES AT 25 CENTS.	
Brass Trumpet	50
Fancy Boxes (3 bottles Handkerchief Extract)	50
China Tea Sets	50
Wax Dolls	56
Dolls (China Head and Limbs)	48
Harlequins	50
India-rubber Dolls	50
Pocket Knives	45
Stick Horses	50
Building Blocks	50
Doll Cradles	50
Handkerchief Extracts (best manufacture)	50
Workboxes, furnished	50
ARTICLES AT 30 CENTS.	
Fancy Chain Bags	50
Morocco Wallets	50
Wax Dolls	50
Dolls (China Head and Limbs)	50
Wheelbarrows	50
Toy Books	50
Fancy Books	60
Building Blocks	55
ARTICLES AT 35 CENTS.	
Accordeons	65
Chessmen	65
Wax Dolls	65
Doll (China Head and Limbs)	60
Fancy Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	75
Card Baskets	75
Hand Mirrors	60
Doll Bodies	65
ARTICLES AT 40 CENTS.	
Glove Boxes	$1 00
Handkerchief Boxes	1 00
Wax Dolls	75
Dolls (China Head and Limbs)	70
Indestructible Dolls	80
Toy Books	70
Morocco Wallets	75
Handkerchief Extracts	75
Pocket Knives	70
Rustic Picture Frame (with glass)	75
Animals (assorted), each	75
Set of Furniture	75
Toy Castors	75
ARTICLES AT 50 CENTS.	
Guns and Swords	85
Accordeons	75
Furniture, (set)	75
Rocking Chairs and Cribs	75
Drums	75
Stoves	75
Tea Sets, (China)	85
Tenpins	75
Brass Trumpets	85
Workboxes, furnished	75
Wax Dolls	90
Dolls, (China Head and Limbs)	85
Imitation Jet Sets	1 00
ARTICLES AT 60 CENTS.	
Workboxes (Mahogany)	$1 00
Cologne	1 00
Wax Dolls	1 00
Dolls, (China Head and Limbs)	90
China Tea Sets	1 00
Farms, (Wood)	1 00
ARTICLES AT 75 CENTS.	
Dominoes, in Mahogany Boxes	$1 10
Wax Dolls	1 25
Dolls (China Head and Limbs)	1 20
Chessmen	1 25
Toy Swords and Guns	1 15
Presentation Book	1 00
Portfolios	1 25
Workboxes, Furnished	1 25
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	1 25
Imitation Jet Sets	1 50
ARTICLES AT 85 CENTS.	
Toy Tables and Bureaus	$1 25
One Quart Cologne	1 50
Photograph Albums	1 50
Backgammon Boards	1 50
Cigar Stands	1 50
Extracts, in Fancy Boxes	1 25
Portfolios and Writing Desks	1 50
Mahogany Workboxes	1 50
ARTICLES AT $1.	
Wax Dolls	$1 75
Building Blocks	1 80
Presentation Books	1 25
Imitation Jet Sets	2 00
Furnished Workboxes	1 75
Writing Desks	1 75
Imitation Meerschaum Pipes, in cases	1 75
Doll Trunks	1 50
ARTICLES AT $1 25.	
Writing Desks	$2 00
China Toilet Sets	2 00
Cigar Stands	2 00
Toy Chairs	1 75
ARTICLES AT $1 50.	
Imitation Jet Sets	$3 00
Imitation Jet Neck Chains	3 00
China Tea Sets	2 25
Chessmen	2 25
Horses and Carts	2 25
Morocco Traveling Bags	2 25
ARTICLES AT $2.	
Rocking Horses	$2 75
Box Toys, (Assorted)	3 00
Wax Dolls	3 50
Writing Desks	3 50
Cigar Stands	3 00
Stables	3 00
ARTICLES AT $2 50.	
French Dinner Sets	$3 75
Wax Dolls	4 00
Dolls' Trunks	3 62
ARTICLES AT $3.	
Real Jet Eardrops	$6 00
Real Jet Brooches	6 00
Fine Imitation Gold Sets	8 00
Fine Writing Desks	4 50
Fine Traveling Bags	4 00
Wax Dolls	4 50
Rocking Horses	4 00
ARTICLES AT $3 75.	
Fine Handkerchief and Glove Boxes	$5 00
Cigar Stands	5 25
Wax Dolls	5 00
One Set, 4 vols., Presentation Books	5 00
Writing Desks	5 25
ARTICLES AT $4 50.	
China Tea Sets	$6 50
Gent's Dressing Cases	6 50
Boy's Tool Chests	6 00
Cigar Stands	6 50
ARTICLES AT $5.	
Fine Jewel Cases	$7 00
Fine Writing Desks	7 00
Fine Gold-plated Sets	12 00
Fine French Sets	10 00
Fine Handkerchief and Glove Boxes	7 50
New-York Club Skates	8 00
ARTICLES AT $6.	
Real Jet Bracelets	$12 00
Fine Writing Desks	7 75
Wax Dolls	8 50
Toy Furniture	8 25
Fine Workboxes, Furnished	7 75
Cigar Stands	8 50
ARTICLES AT $7 50.	
Fine French Sets	$15 00
Real Jet Sets	16 00
Real Jet Bracelets	15 00
Fine Writing Desks	10 50
Dressed Dolls	12 00
ARTICLES AT $10.	
Musical Albums	$15 00
Photographic Albums, Tartan Covers	15 00
Fine Work Boxes	14 00
Fine Writing Desks	14 00
Real Jet Sets	20 00
ARTICLES AT $15.	
Musical Albums	$20 00
Photographic Albums, Tartan Covers	20 00
Fine Work Boxes, Furnished	22 50
Real Jet Sets	30 00

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SILVER PLATED WARE,
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CORNS, CORNS, CORNS, CORNS.—FOR the especial accommodation of business men, Dr. KIMBELL, at No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery, over the Citizens' Bank, will receive patients every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, till 7 o'clock, for the cure of all diseases of the feet, such as corns, bunions and ingrown nails. A separate apartment for ladies.

THE OLD PATRONS OF MR. DEAN, OF BROADWAY, WILL PLEASE UNDERSTAND THAT HE HAS BUT ONE STORE IN NEW-YORK FOR THE SALE OF HIS CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY, NO. 893 BROADWAY, TWO DOORS ABOVE ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S NEW STORE.

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BOOKS, FASHIONABLE STATIONERY, and fancy goods of every description selected with care, as presents for the Holidays, at BURNTON'S, No. 92 4th-av., one block above Stewart's.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—The Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Great Publican on Loss and Gain*—a sermon for business men. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, WEST 46th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. Professor SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, in aid of the Church Reading Room. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Christian to Seek a Blessing and to be a Blessing.* Seats free.

UNITY CHAPEL, (FOURTH UNITARIAN Society of New-York City,) 128th-st., west of 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Rev. N. M. MANN, of Troy, will preach in the MORNING, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock. There will be a lecture in the evening at 7½ o'clock by OLIVER DYER, Esq. Subject—*How to Escape Hell.*

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL lecture in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. Subject—*The Mother Countries.* Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH WILL preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., SUNDAY EVENING. The subject is—*The Relations of Christianity to the State, with Special Reference to the Ecumenical Council and the Question of Public School Education.*

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, Jr., (late of Hannibal, Mo.,) will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, WEST 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The fourth in the course of sermons on the "Preparation of Humanity for Christ," will be preached (D. V.) on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Positive Preparation in Israel.*

ELDER JOSHUA V. HIMES, OF MICHIGAN, editor of the *Advent Christian Times*, will preach at Temperance Hall, No. 406 Grand-st., corner Clinton, SUNDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Also at No. 138 West 24th-st. at 7½ P. M.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Ladies' Bazaar and Fair in the chapel, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 20. Open afternoons and evenings during the week.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Sixth Universalist,) Rev. J. M. PULLMAN'S, 35th-st., near 6th-av.—MORNING at 10½ o'clock, EVENING at 7½, second lecture on *John Murray—His Career in America.*

RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., will preach in St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, East 19th-st., near 1st-av., SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Special collection for St. Luke's Home for Aged Females.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats; cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—The pews of this church will be rented for 1870, on Monday evening, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. ARMITAGE, SUNDAY, the 19th inst., MORNING and EVENING.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Elective Affinities.*

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—*The Martyrs of the English Reformation Under Mary.* Lecture by Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN. SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

REV. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN PREACHES at Cooper Institute TO-NIGHT. Startling disclosures.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS.—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, convenient to strangers, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Divine services on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. In the evening, the seventh sermon in the course of sermons for the people, by Rev. Dr. BEACH. Subject—*The Coming of Christ, the Satisfaction of Reason.* Succeeding sermons of this course by Rev. Drs. CONRAD and WASHBURNE.

TRINITY PARISH.

The Free Chapel of St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts., (Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN, Clergyman in charge,)—This Chapel will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; the Rector of the parish will officiate and preach, and the Holy Communion will be celebrated. At the 7½ o'clock P. M. service the preacher will be Rev. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D.D. On behalf of the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, New-York.

MORGAN DIX, Rector.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the Episcopal Sunday School Association will be held in the Sunday School room of Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 7½ P. M. An essay will be read by Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D. Subject—*The Duties and Responsibilities of the Sunday School Teacher.* Subject for discussion—*The Best Means of Making Sunday Schools Interesting to Scholars.*

TOUR OF BIBLE LANDS; ALSO, OF Italy, Switzerland and Germany and the Great West. Illustrated lectures of travel with illuminated photographs during the holidays. Already arranged this week in Hackensack and Elizabeth; next week, Tuesday and Thursday, in New-York; Wednesday in Troy, and Monday in Lafayette. Disengaged the 31st and Jan. 1. Address B. F. WORCESTER, No. 84 Chatham-st., Crook's Hotel.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS House of Industry.—The services on CHRISTMAS will commence at 11 o'clock. The children's dinner will be at 1½ o'clock, and the gifts from the trees will be distributed at 3½ o'clock. All are invited. Contributions of any description will be thankfully received. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-st.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. G. DRAPER, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, and experience meeting on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. W. H. COOKE, of Trinity Parish in the evening. Seats free. Service on Christmas day at 10½ A. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF THE Old Brewery,) No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2. All are cordially invited to worship with us. Seats provided for all strangers and visitors.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 19, at the usual hour. In the evening, 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his Fifth Lecture of the Course to Young Men. Subject—*The Temptation of New-York Life.* The public are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. Service with catechetical instruction at 4 P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock Rev. W. F. MORGAN will preach.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*Elijah and the Priests of Baal.* Sabbath School prayer meeting at 3 o'clock, and general prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Meetings each evening during the week.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerville Hall, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st. Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. Subject in the evening—*A Plain Reason for Nonconformity to the Church of Rome.* Seats free.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.—FREE services at Brevoort Hall (No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.) every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. R. N. BELLOWS will preach. Subject in the evening—*A Sketch of Life in Jerusalem A. D. 1.* The public are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st. Subject—*The New Creation in Christ and How it is Accomplished.* Seats free. Strangers and all others cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, west of Broadway—God willing, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*The Ninth Commandment Applied to the Preservation of a Good Name.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. H. VINCENT; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. MCALLISTER. The sixteenth anniversary of the Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Addresses by Mr. VINCENT and others.

A SEVENTH OF A SERIES OF DIScourses on "The Family Life," will be preached by Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick-st.) SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Brothers and Sisters.* All are cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Christianity a Failure, as Preached in the Popular Churches.* All are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will give his second discourse of the series upon *Daily Life*, in the West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Services during the day as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER of 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 19, morning, 10½. Rev. Mr. MAYO, of Cincinnati, in the evening, at 7½; subject—*Unsectarian Religion.* At evening service seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. J. W. SCHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Holy Communion at 8 A. M. N. B.—For pews or sittings inquire of Floyd Smith, Jr., Treasurer.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

THOMPSON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Houston.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

HARLEM.—NEW PRESBYTERIAN ENterprise.—Preaching by Rev. MORRIS C. SUTPHEN, SUNDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., at National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 125th-st. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st.—Mrs. FANNIE DAVIS SMITH will give her closing discourses, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

COME TO THE LIGHT.—THE MESSENger of the coming King of Glory will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Cleansing of the Sanctuary.*—Dan. viii., 13, 14.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL lecture at the Fortieth-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Orders of Nobility.* Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORTIETH-St. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 19. Preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sabbath School exercises at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WALTER HAMMOND, of Brooklyn, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PAStor of the 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av., will preach, (D. V.,) every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Social Bible Class at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Dec. 19. Special service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

AT THE MARKET-STREET PRESbyterian Church, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 3d-av. and 32d-st., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Bible class 9 and preaching 10½ A. M. Sunday School 2½, preaching 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORgian) Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 5th-av.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

It is understood that steps will be taken during the present Winter to secure the passage of an act reducing the term of service in the National Guard from seven to five years. In the opinion of a few inconsiderate people, fond of change, this measure is deemed one that will tend to the benefit of the State service, but those holding the interests of the National Guard in better estimation, consider any reduction in the term of service a positive calamity. We incline to the latter opinion, for the length of a term of service is of no consequence to a recruit, who is only deterred from enlisting because he dreads the tax upon his time each week, the necessity of their constant attendance for drill and parade. The expense is not thought of at all, and the question whether a man has to serve five or seven years is a matter of secondary importance. We have no space for a proper consideration of this subject within the limits of this article, preferring to refer to it at another time. For the present it is only necessary to say that the term of seven years is not too much for a National Guardsman, as the nature of his service is of such a desultory character. Many of our best officers are those who have seen two or three terms of service, and there is scarcely any regimental commandant in the First or Second Division but is a veteran. The term of service in the regular army is deemed by those best informed on the requirements of the service as entirely too short, the soldier being discharged just as he is becoming really useful. Any good man who enters the National Guard from a natural taste for military life will remain in the service until the expiration of his full term, while unwilling men can readily be got rid of before they secure any of the benefits accruing to the service. Under these circumstances we trust that the present law will remain untouched, as a change must prove an injury.

In the Thirty-seventh Regiment division drills will be held at the armory as follows: Companies A, E and H, Dec. 20, Jan. 5 and 19; Companies B and K, Dec. 17, Jan. 8 and 22; Companies D and G, Dec. 22, Jan. 6 and 20. Commandants will alternately assume command of their respective divisions.

The officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh N. Y. V. held their second annual reunion on Wednesday last at Ittner's Hotel, General J. S. Woodford presiding. The occasion proved an interesting and profitable one, the following toasts being duly honored: "To the memory of our late comrades, who nobly fell while in our ranks." "The health of absent officers." "To the health and prosperity of the rank and file of the late One Hundred and Twenty-seventh." "To Long Island, which contributed so largely to the ranks of the command." Absent officers were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for the muster of 1870.

The consolidation of the First Division, as announced in the TIMES on Thursday, caused very little excitement as it was not unexpected. As a matter of interest we present a summary of the movement. The Fourth Brigade is broken up. The Fourth and Second Regiments are also disbanded. The First Infantry is transferred from the Third to the First Brigade. The Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth are transferred to the First Brigade. The Eleventh is sent to the Second Brigade. The First Artillery is disbanded; batteries B and K are retained as mounted batteries; battery C is retained and armed with light twelve pounder mountain howitzers; batteries A, D, F and I are to be consolidated with Battery G, and armed with howitzers. Battery H is to be reorganized as a cavalry troop. The Washington Greys are consolidated into a troop.

The Eighth Regiment intend giving their annual ball this year at Irving Hall on the 3d of January next.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment will meet tomorrow evening at the State Arsenal for instruction and drill.

Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, have selected Lieutenant MORRIS DUCKWORTH, of the Twelfth Regiment, as their Captain, *vice* BROWN, promoted Major. The course is an unusual one, but justified in the present instance.

The right wing of the Fifty-fifth Regiment will drill at the State Arsenal on the 29th inst. and the left wing on the 30th inst.

First Sergeant Wm. Auer, Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment, is reduced to the ranks for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. Corporal Chas. Enderson, of the same company, is also reduced for bad conduct at the parade on Evacuation Day.

The regular army officers present at the Seventh Regiment reception at the Academy on Thursday evening, all wore their swords. We think the officers of the National Guard lose a point by omitting the sword from their full dress on such occasions.

THE NEW STAMPS.

Preparations for Printing the New Issue of Postage Stamps—Some Curious Facts Concerning Them.

The designs of the new postage stamps having been finally selected, the National Bank Note Company of this City is now preparing to engrave the plates from which to print them. The Company intends to have the smaller denominations ready for the public by February, if not sooner. Photographs of several of the busts have been made, which are generally excellent. The heads of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, WEBSTER, CLAY and SCOTT could not be improved, while HAMILTON'S is somewhat unfamiliar, owing to the fact that it is taken from a family bust, which does not represent him with the powdered hair and "pigtail" of forefather days. His appearance is more that of an ancient Roman than an American. JACKSON is to be stamped without his historic coat collar, which will render him unrecognizable by the "last survivors" of the New-Orleans fight. On the whole, the designs are an immense improvement on the present postage stamps, and will certainly meet with favor. The selections were talked over and made by the President, Cabinet and Postmaster-General.

It may not be commonly known that nearly all the postage stamps for the country are made in New-York, in the upper stories of Cooper Union, by the above-named Company. Last year more than 420,000,000 were stamped and sent in every direction from that building. The nicety of work, care, exactness and constant supervision in their manufacture is something wonderful. Strange to say, out of this enormous number very few are lost or stolen while they are being manufactured or before they are delivered. In regard to the sticking gum now used, of which so much complaint has been made, the Company state that the article is put on in sufficient quantity, but from its lightness of color persons wet it too much. They simply need to be dampened to stick.

A Curious Case at Sing Sing.

Sing Sing is the scene of a great excitement at the present time. It appears, from the information gathered, that a girl, who had been bound to a Mr. DELOIT until she should become eighteen years old, lately married one WILLIAM MULLEN. Soon after the nuptial ceremonies had been performed, the young bride mysteriously disappeared. Mr. DELOIT, the guardian, was subsequently arrested on suspicion of having either enticed or forced her back to his employ. During the progress of the investigation before Justice HOWE, a letter was placed in the hands of Mr. MULLEN from his wife, assigning her reasons for leaving him, and exonerating Mr. DELOIT from any complicity in the matter, and the latter was discharged, but was afterward rearrested on a civil warrant in a suit to recover damages for having seduced and enticed Mrs. MULLEN to desert her husband. Mrs. MULLEN again made her appearance, with a view of relieving Mr. DELOIT from the charge of enticing her away, and to commence proceedings against her husband for a divorce. Mr. DELOIT, under the circumstances, tried to persuade Mrs. MULLEN to return to her husband and live with him, but she resolutely refused to do so, and averred that MULLEN was her husband only nominally, for the marriage had never been consummated. Mr. MULLEN then caused the arrest of his wife on a charge of having stolen $18, which he had given her to defray her expenses in visiting her friends after the wedding and when she disappeared. Thus matters stand at present.

The Johnson Bond Case—Close of the Examination.

Justice HOGAN continued his examination yesterday in the case of BARTON M. JOHNSON, accused of having stolen bonds in his possession. The defence produced two witnesses to prove that the writing on the bonds in Court was the hand of JEROME BRADLEY.

Frank Goodman testified: I am a member of the Stock Exchange; I know Jerome Bradley and know his handwriting. The general writing of the name "Caleb R. Humphrey" on the back of the three bonds shown me are like his hand; they strike me as his handwriting. On cross-examination the witness testified: The handwriting on the other bond shown, I think, is not his; the acknowledgments on the bonds appear to me as different; Bradley has a desk in my office, and has had it since the first or second week of October; we have an iron safe in the office; during the month of October, that was the only time I saw him there.

John D. W. Grady, testified: I am paying teller in the Seventh National Bank; I know Jerome Bradley; he had a small account in our bank; I know his signature by checks given by him; the name, "Caleb R. Humphrey," which appears on these bonds, is in the style of Jerome Bradley's handwriting; I cannot swear positively, as he is so smart; I think it is; the James B. Harvey is not the same, though it is evidently a disguised hand; it is easy to see that the same man could do them both; I will not swear positively that Bradley wrote them all, though, in my opinion, it is probable that he did; Bradley had a small account in our bank for about a year; it was closed some months ago; he never borrowed any money, and never deposited any bonds.

The defence then announced that their case was closed, and the prosecution concurring, the Magistrate took the papers, and will render a decision on Thursday next.

A WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The Children of Our Departed Defenders—The Union Home and School—Its Praiseworthy Work—Its Need of Aid—Its Officers.

The Union Home and School is an institution commenced and carried on by a number of Christian and patriotic ladies for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteer soldiers and sailors who may be left unprovided for. It is located at the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue. Had such an institution been started during the recent war, when popular and patriotic enthusiasm ran high, and when spontaneity characterized all acts of benevolence, there would have been no difficulty whatever in raising funds sufficient to invest with a view to the permanent support of the Home and School. But its existence was not needed until toward the close of the war, hence its interests, at the beginning, and since, depended entirely upon whether the old fire of patriotic enthusiasm continued to be warm and bright, or whether that enthusiasm had become crystallized into that beautiful and angelic spirit of benevolence that could not abandon the objects of delight of earlier days; that would not forget the love it cherished for the cause of the Union. Unfortunately, when the necessity for the Union Home and School became apparent to a few ladies of public spirit and Christian and patriotic impulses, that widespread enthusiasm and benevolence indispensable to the adequate support of an institution such as ought to be in existence in New-York was found to have been largely diminished, and there has been no time since when the generous sympathies and the patriotic impulses which were manifested with overflowing liberality during the war have seemed in any danger of over taxation, certainly not in the slightest peril from voluntary exhaustion. Thus are the ladies who toiled almost day and night to help to make the Christian and Sanitary Commissions successful in their work engaged in a labor of love—one in which they experience as their main difficulty the absence of that public sympathy and encouragement so needful to the support and conduct of such a noble enterprise as that in which they are enlisted. There is an organ-grinding, one-armed soldier at a street corner in Brooklyn, who has a paper lying on the top of his instrument, on which is written this caption: "My arm was lost, and my country was saved." Now, at the Union Home and School are to be seen bright and intelligent boys and girls, whose fathers were lost in the conflict for national existence, leaving them to the tender mercy and care of those who were to enjoy the country and its liberties saved. The ladies have, through much difficulty, succeeded in securing a snug and comfortable home for these children, and now it is for the people to consider whether there is any individual duty to be performed in the premises. A more grateful and appreciative band of children it would be impossible to find anywhere. As the Home is not a sectarian institution there is no obstacle in the way of either the Church or the world stepping forward to help it. The children receive good, sound, practical instruction, as the managers term it—"good elementary Christian instruction and moral training," and as they become able to do something to help themselves they are aided in obtaining positions in which they can by industry and genius become the ornaments of society. There are now nearly three hundred children under the care of the managers. The school is in all respects a most desirable one, the teachers being able and thoroughly adapted to their important work. The Home department is complete in all its details from kitchen to dormitory. The location is a healthy one; it is on the line of the Boulevard, has extensive grounds for play and recreation, and commands a delightful view of the Hudson River. It is hardly necessary to urge upon the reader the importance of the support of this institution. It is only necessary to announce the names of its officers to commend it to the patronage and the help of all patriotic citizens. They are Hon. President, Mrs. President GRANT; President, Mrs. Charles P. Daly; First Vice-President, Mrs. Admiral D. G. Farragut; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Robert Forster; Secretaries, Mrs. David Hoyt and Mrs. E. Clifford Wadsworth; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. General Daniel Butterfield. Among the benefactions of the State, the Legislature can find no nobler object for their action, and anything to be done should be done with a liberal hand. Meantime, individuals should not hesitate about performing what, to those who have abundant means, must be a very pleasant duty.

FRAUDULENT DIVORCES.

Another Alleged Fraudulent Decree—A Wealthy Pittsburg Iron Merchant the Victim.

Mr. EDWIN JAMES made an application yesterday to Judge INGRAHAM, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, for an order to show cause why a decree of divorce, recently obtained in the case of MARY ELIZA GOWAN *vs.* JOHN GOWAN, should not be vacated on the ground of fraud and perjury. From the affidavits it appears that Mr. GOWAN is extensively engaged in the iron business in the City of Pittsburg, Penn.; that last Friday week a friend of his read an advertisement in a morning journal, announcing the decree of divorce between himself and wife; that this friend immediately telegraphed the fact to him, and GOWAN at once came on to this City, where he found that a judgment had been entered against him. The defendant deposes that this was the first he had heard of the suit. He says that he found that the judgment was entered on the report of a referee, named SIDNEY STUART; that the Court had granted to his wife alimony to the extent of $100 per month, and a bill of costs was entered against him for $574. The defendant further shows that he left his wife in New-York, on the 10th of July last, residing in a house belonging to his father-in-law, J. C. Dally, whom he charges with having instigated the divorce suit; that all the testimony taken before the referee as to the defendant having committed adultery on the 18th day of May last, or at any other time, with one Lizzie Smith, is absolutely false, and he charges that the witnesses have perjured themselves, and that one of the witnesses who thus testified is a runner in the office of the referee who reported against him.

Judge INGRAHAM granted an order to show cause, and the whole case will doubtless be developed during the ensuing week.

The New German Bank—Another Meeting Yesterday.

Another meeting was held for establishing a German bank of discount in this City, at the Merchants' Exchange and News Rooms, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. JOSEPH SELIGMANN presiding. Articles of association, prepared by a committee, were read and adopted. The association will bear the name of "Disconto Bank," (bank of discount,) and will do its business of discounting and receiving deposits in this City. The stock of the association is limited to $15,000,000, and is divided in 150,000 shares at $100 each. The association will strictly abstain from stock jobbing, and hold no other real estate, except for immediately conducting their business, or when given as surety, transcribed for claims, or acquired by legal judgments. The business of the bank will be transacted by a directory of no less than eleven and no more than fifteen persons, each director to hold at least fifty shares. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions.

The Excelsior Iron Works Fire.

The proprietors of the Excelsior Iron Works say that the complaints regarding the action of the firemen on the occasion of the late fire in their establishment have been investigated, and are proved to be erroneous; that they are entirely satisfied with the manner in which the fire was handled and checked. The members of the firm (with one exception) were on the ground soon after the fire was discovered, and remained until it was subdued, and all cheerfully testify to the unceasing efforts and ability manifested by District Engineers RHODES, SHAY and MACKEY, and especially Captain NASH, of Engine No. 28, in the discharge of their arduous duties. They regret exceedingly that anything implying dissatisfaction should have been said of members of a department to which they feel grateful, and which they consider a credit to the City as well as to themselves.

A Bartender Accidentally Shoots Himself.

PATRICK COLTON, a barkeeper in the porter house on the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, died yesterday from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the head, inflicted by himself in such a manner as led to the supposition that he had committed suicide. It appears that the deceased was an industrious and temperate young man, and boarded at No. 20 East Broadway. Of late he appeared to have a trouble on his mind. About 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon he returned home, and soon after he entered his room a pistol shot was heard, but no heed was paid to the fact, as it was supposed that he was cleaning the weapon. Mrs. LEMON, the mistress of the house, noticed that COLTON did not appear for supper, and on going to his room was horrified to find the unfortunate young man lying on the floor in an insensible condition, and bleeding profusely from a wound near the right temple. Death ensued soon after the arrival of the wounded man at Bellevue Hospital. The deceased had taken some clean underclothing from a trunk, with the evident intention of dressing, and it is supposed that in some way the pistol he was handling was accidentally exploded, inflicting the wound which caused his death. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday, but was unable to find any evidence to show that COLTON had committed suicide; so the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was 28 years of age and a native of the United States.

THE SPANISH FLOTILLA.

The Storm Prevents their Departure—Another Spanish War Steamer Expected—The Boats to Leave when the Wind Changes.

The Spanish gunboats were further detained yesterday by the gale. Of course the Dons would not care to test the seaworthiness of their new craft by immediately encountering a northeaster. Another and more potent reason for these repeated delays may be found in the punctiliousness of the Spanish Naval Commission, who inspect and reinspect the work of Mr. DELAMATER with a view to having the "due and value of their bond" of contract with that gentleman. However, the flotilla is really ready for sea, and may depart whenever the Spaniards choose to hoist the sailing signal. This, it is said, will be when the wind changes and the weather moderates, but, as some say, it will not until the arrival of the *Isabel Catolica*, another Spanish war vessel on her way from Havana to this port. She comes to convoy the remaining twelve boats not yet completed. The most perfect quiet reigned in and around the Delamater Iron Works yesterday, and the little spitfires rode at anchor, with their national flags fluttering from their sterns. They presented a very uncomfortable appearance, and seemed to be deserted by all but the solitary man on deck who kept his anchor watch. The rain pouring down made the crews of all seek shelter below the decks, but on the *Pizarro*, over whose decks amidships the large rain awning was spread, there was a good lookout. No evil wisher to the flotilla can hope to catch the vigilant Dons napping while yet they remain in this port.

Mrs. Haskins Held to Bail for Examination.

Justice HOGAN held a brief examination yesterday morning in the case of Mrs. ISABELLA HASKINS, the alleged confederate of WM. E. GRAY, the absconding Broad-street broker. The complaint made against Mrs. HASKINS was published in yesterday's TIMES, she being accused of having acted in collusion with GRAY in his fraudulent operations in Wall-street. Counsel for the accused was not ready to proceed with his defence, so the Magistrate admitted Mrs. HASKINS to bail in the sum of $5,000 to await the result of the examination, to take place on Thursday next.

Spuyten, Duyvil and Mott Haven Railroad.

In the matter of obtaining the right of way for the Spuyten Duyvil and Mott Haven Railroad, which is to form the connecting link between the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, Justice JOSEPH BARNARD has appointed HORACE GREELEY, of New-York; JACKSON O. DYCKMAN, of White Plains, and EDWARD F. SHONARD, of Yonkers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment.

Operations at Hell Gate.

The surveyors appointed by General NEWTON have surveyed the operations of M. MAILLEFERT upon Way's Reef, preparatory to a report to the Department at Washington. The past week they have been engaged on Shelldrake Rock. Thus far their soundings have shown not less than eighteen feet of water at low tide. M. MAILLEFERT has engaged Mr. J. W. JENKINS, of Brooklyn, the celebrated submarine diver, who will assist him in further operations.

How the Democracy Punishes its Seceders.

The German Democratic General Committee of this City, at a recent meeting for reorganization, passed among others the following resolution:

No member of a German Democratic Club, proven to have worked and voted for the Republican candidates on the State and County tickets, at the November election, is eligible as a delegate to the General Committee.

Receipts of Taxes.

The Receiver of County and City Taxes reports the following receipts:

Dec. 13, $91,803 55; Dec. 14, $201,685 29; Dec. 15, $36,303 54; Dec. 16, $17,075 04; Dec. 17, $7,671 04; Dec. 18, $5,000. Total, $359,548 46.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 18.

By Judge Ingraham.

Archer et al. *vs.* Schultz et al; motion denied with leave to renew on papers explaining defendant's affidavits.

Mary A. Graham *vs.* James Lenden et al.; settled Dec. 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 18.

By Judge Freedman.

Chapman *vs.* Goldman; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Nauman *vs.* Caldwell; judgment for plaintiff against defendant for $900 with interest from Nov. 17, 1869, with costs.

Bauer *vs.* Christian Dick; judgment for defendant for $1,046 67, with interest and costs. Extra allowance of two and a half per cent.

Same *vs.* Same; complaint dismissed with costs. Extra allowance of two and a half per cent.

Charles Jaeger *vs.* Henry Noyes; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

John C. Barton, assignee, *vs.* John H. McKenley; default opened on terms.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 18.

By Judge Loew.

Radeke *vs.* Hadnett, motion granted with $10 costs.

The Mayor *vs.* Zimmer; motion granted with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event.

Harrison *vs.* Eidlitz; motion denied with $10 costs.

Tilton *vs.* Smith; motion granted with $10 costs.

Ferran *vs.* Kroll; motion denied without costs. See memoranda for counsel.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 97.—*The Steamboat Emilie, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas Comey, et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Kansas.—The defendants in error commenced suit in the District Court of Leavenworth County against the *Emilie*, to recover damages for an alleged breach of a contract of affreightment entered into between the parties in May, 1864, by which the steamboat agreed to convey twenty-three bales of cotton from the port of Leavenworth to New-York. The steamboat was seized in the action, and answered that she entered into the contract as alleged, and under it, transported the cotton to Weston, Mo., the end of her voyage, she only plying between Leavenworth and that port. That the cotton was there transferred for railroad transportation to New-York, but was destroyed by fire at St. Joseph, Mo., without any negligence of the steamboat or her officers. These facts were agreed upon, and it was stipulated that if the judgment in the case, when rendered, was not appealed from within thirty days, it should be paid by the losing party.

The action was brought under an act of the Legislature of the State, giving a lien in such cases against the vessel in all waters within its territory, and the pleadings did not in any way raise the question of the constitutionality of this act. The judgment was for the petitioners, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where there was an affirmance, to which writ of error was taken to this Court. Motion was now made to dismiss the writ for want of jurisdiction, it being alleged that nowhere in the whole proceeding was the validity of the act drawn in question as being in conflict with that clause of the Federal Constitution which extends the judicial power of the United States "to all cases of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction."

In opposition to the motion, it is contended that the Court will take judicial notice of the provisions of the Constitution, and of its own motion dismiss for want of jurisdiction in the Court below, or will reverse, whenever the error is apparent on the face of the record, although the objection is not raised by any exception, or even taken by counsel in the Appellate Court.

Motion by Judge Black; opposed by Mr. Carr.

John Ordronaux, of New-York, was admitted to the Bar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

INCREASE OF GRAND JURY.

On motion of the Government, asking an increase of the Grand Jury, a new panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors was ordered, returnable on Wednesday.

PLEA.

The United States vs. Samuel Hopper.—This defendant, who is indicted for having in his possession a counterfeit United States note, with intent to pass, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

LARCENY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The United States vs. John McCormick.—This was an indictment for larceny on the high seas, charged to have been committed on the steamship *Alaska*, about Dec. 4, by the defendant's stealing from another passenger $625 in gold. The penalty consists of a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

William Higgins testified: I reside in Australia; never saw the defendant before I met him on the steamer; when we left San Francisco he was sleeping next to me; this was in December; I had $645 with me; it consisted of thirty-seven sovereigns and nineteen $20 gold pieces; on the Pacific side I gave it in charge of the purser of the vessel; I took one $20 gold piece to pay my expenses at Panama; I then went on the *Alaska*, saw McCormick; had same room with him; told him that I had gold with me; the money was taken out of my valise which I kept in my room; it was taken during supper time; when at my supper McCormick passed me going toward my room; I told the second officer that I had lost my money, and how much it amounted to; I afterward told the prisoner that I had been robbed, and requested him to show me the contents of his purse; he did so; I then asked him to show me the contents of his pockets. He refused, but afterward gave the money contained in them, consisting of sovereigns and twenty dollar gold pieces, to the Captain. He then said it was his, but subsequently, in the presence of the Captain and first and second officers, confessed that he cut open the valise and took the money. The evidence of the officers of the vessel corroborated the story of Higgins. For the sake of bringing the case on for trial the prosecution admitted that the defendant had previously possessed a good character, and that he left San Francisco with a sum of money equal to that alleged to have been stolen. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Jackson; for the defendant, Mr. Bell.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

All applicants for admission, who have been reported favorably by the Committees, and who have neglected to sign the roll, are requested to attend at the General Term Room on Monday, the 20th instant, at 9:30 A. M. All who have signed the roll are to take the oath of office at the opening of the Court on that day, at 10:30 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Fithian and a Jury.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS IN THE SALE OF TENEMENT HOUSES.

Charles Kessel vs. Bernard Earle.—In August, 1868, the plaintiff bought of the defendant three tenement houses in Forty-first-street, for $31,000. He afterward brought this suit against the defendant, alleging, that as an inducement to the bargain, the defendant falsely and fraudulently represented to him, that the rent paid by the tenants of each of the three houses, was $99 50 per month, whereas it was only $90 50 per month. The jury rendered a verdict of $350, being the difference in the rent as represented, and the actual rent during the eight months that the plaintiff continued to own the property after the purchase.

Stallknecht & Hallf or plaintiff; Townsend & Mahan for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 18.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE RIGHTS OF COMMITTING MAGISTRATES.

Arthur O'Conor was brought before Judge McCUNN, charged with violently assaulting one Barney Murray, and his discharge demanded on giving bail. The counsel for the prisoner said that his client had been in prison for about two weeks, in one of the most filthy prisons of this community, and this merely to gratify the petty spite of one of our Magistrates.

Mr. Blunt produced the certificate of a doctor, saying the injured man was not able to be out. Counsel upon the other side said the man injured was out, and that he had not been injured severely; that he had been hit by the defendant, O'Conor, who was a watchman, with a broomstick, O'Conor believing that Murray was about to injure certain stables.

Judge McCUNN said that there was nothing in the case that would justify the detention of the prisoner longer, especially as he had asked, several days since, to be released on good bail. He was averse to keeping men in prison, especially magisterial persons, unless the object was the administration of justice. He had always been opposed to this sort of Bastile locking up, when it was apparent that the only object was the locking up. The prisoner, who is a most respectable man, must be liberated on his giving proper bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear and answer any charge preferred against him.

MOTION FOR A RECEIVER OF REAL ESTATE.

Before Judge Freedman.

William Gregory vs. The Executors and Heirs of the Estate of John Gregory, deceased.—This suit was commenced Nov. 26, 1869, by the service of the summons and complaint, and an injunction order and order to show cause. The plaintiff commenced a similar suit against the same parties in 1858. The complaint in this action was dismissed in 1861, after trial, as to the defendants, the heirs and the widow individually, on the ground, among others, that the real estate was not a part of the partnership property. That judgment was never appealed from nor modified. The action was continued against the defendants, the executors. A money judgment against them was obtained, which was reversed by the General Term, on their appeal, and a new trial was ordered. On the new trial before His Honor John H. McCunn, the jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff as a partner of John Gregory, deceased. A reference was ordered and is now pending to ascertain William Gregory's share in the partnership profits. In 1866 the plaintiff applied for a receiver, and the application lying dormant until Nov. 2, 1868, Thomas J. Barr, Esq., was appointed, by His Honor Judge McCunn, receiver of the partnership assets. Under this order control of the real estate was refused him, and the order was amplified in December, 1868, so as to cover and include the real estate; but, on appeal, the amplification was reversed, Oct. 30, 1869. The question whether the real estate was part of the partnership property was expressly stricken out of the issues submitted to the jury on the new trial. No judgment has yet been entered on the verdict of the jury aforesaid.

The plaintiff now brings this new action for the same causes and against the same parties to obtain what he has failed to do in the former action, and seeks to take their income from the heirs by the appointment of a receiver of the real estate.

On the motion to-day before His Honor, Judge FREEDMAN, the defendant's counsel, urged in opposition that, first, the defendants are in possession of the real estate under a legal title; second, the partnership is denied; third, the plaintiff's claim is barred by the statute of limitations; fourth, the statute as to uses and trusts forbids a resulting trust to the plaintiff; fifth, the above named judgment in favor of the heirs.

The plaintiff's counsel based his claim upon the grounds, first, that plaintiff has a verdict establishing a partnership; second, that he cannot get the relief he asks against the real estate in the first action; third, that defendants have conspired to prevent the Referee making his report in the former action; and lastly, that if a receiver shall take the real estate out of the hands of the heirs, they will be compelled for want of funds to cease litigation and settle with plaintiff, or in some other way adjust the matter equitably. Much time having been occupied by the counsel, the Court refused to hear further argument, but allowed counsel until Tuesday morning to put in additional points.

For plaintiff, Dayton and Todd; of counsel, Mr. Dayton and Mr. Parsons; for defendants, Lockwood and Crosly, D. M. Helm, George W. Van Siclen; of counsel, Mr. Stoughton.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

There were forty-six cases on the calendar of the Special Sessions yesterday—twenty-four of petty larceny, twelve of assault and battery, nine of cruelty to animals, one for misdemeanor and one for being in possession of burglar's tools.

Dell B. Peters, one of the proprietors of the Glenham Hotel, charged Victor Godard, head waiter at the hotel, with having assaulted him. The difficulty arose from Godard having been discharged from Mr. Peters' employ. The defendant averred that the complainant had repeatedly refused to pay him $95 which were due to him, and that he was provoked to commit the assault. Judge KELLY suspended sentence until certain civil suits begun by employes against the complainant are disposed of.

The other cases presented no features of interest.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 18, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅛	100	Quick. M. Co.	15¾
1,000	do	118⅛	200	do	15½
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small	113	300	do	15¼
5,500	do	113¼	200	do	15
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	111¼	100	do...bet. call	15
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅜	600	Pacific Mail	48⅝
2,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.	114¼	100	do	48½
24,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114½	400	N. Y. C. & H. R.	87¼
121,500	do	114⅜	100	do...c	87⅛
1,000	do...c	114¼	200	do	87⅜
10,000	do...s3	114⅜	10000	N.Y.Cen.&H.R. Ctf's	81
6,000	Ga. St. 6s	82	20000	do	81¼
3,000	Tenn.S.6s.ex c.	51⅛	10000	do	81⅛
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	29½	200	Erie R.	22⅛
5,000	do	29¾	600	do	22
2,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	92⅛	500	do...bet. call	21¾
3,000	Erie 3d M.	83	400	Reading	99¼
2,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	97	3200	do	99⅛
5,000	do	97¼	400	do...s30	99⅛
30,000	P. R. 7s, G'd M.	92⅝	100	Michigan Central	124⅛
1,000	Chi.& N. W. 1st.	92	100	do	123¾
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M., ex	87½	1000	L. S. & M. S. R.	85⅝
6,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	96	3800	do...b3	85⅜
2,000	Clev.&P.4th M.	73	600	Chi. & N. W.	68⅛
3,000	Cleve. & Pitts. con. bds	83	7	do	68
2,000	Col. C. & I. C. 1st M.	75¾	10	do...bet. call	69
3,000	M. & St. P. 2d.	81⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	104⅛
4,000	Union Pac. 1st.	83¾	400	do	104⅝
1,000	W. U. Tel. 7s Bs	84½	100	do...s60	104¼
5,000	T. & W. C.C.B.	80	100	Mil. & St. P.	72⅜
100	Bruns. City L. Co	8½	300	do	72¼
10	Del. & H. Can.	121	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84¼
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.	50½
300	do	33¼	60	Col.,C.C.&I. R.	74¼
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	18½	100	Ohio & Miss.	24½
20	A. M. U. Ex.	40	100	do	24⅜
100	U. S. Ex.	50	100	do	24¼
			200	Del., L. & W.	107½
			25	N. J. Central	90⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115½	$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¼
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113¼	43,000	do	114⅜
5,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65	110½	10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68	114⅜
1,500	U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.	114			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	N. Car. St. 6s	43	500	Erie	21
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s.n.	29¼	100	Harlem R.	133¼
5,000	do	29	100	Reading	99⅛
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	90⅛	50	L. S. & M. S. R.	84⅛
10,000	do	90⅜	200	do	84⅝
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	61	500	Chic. & N. W.	68⅜
10,000	Tenn.St.6s.ex c.	51	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81¼
3,000	Erie 2d M., '79	89½	500	Chi. & R. I.	104¼
8,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	93	300	Mil. & St. P.	72
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	88	50	do	72½
15,000	C., Cin. & Ind. C. 1st M.	75½	100	do	71⅞
200	W. U. Tel.	33⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf. s30	84¼
1000	do...bet. call	33¼	100	do	84⅜
400	Quick. M.	15	300	Tol., W. & W.	50
100	Mariposa Pf.	15¼	400	N. J. Cen	90
100	Am. M. U. Ex.	39	600	do...s10	90
100	Adams Ex...b.c.	59	37	do	90¼
400	N. Y. Cen. & H.R.	86	192	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar	88
10	do	87	100	Chi. & Alton	142
20000	N.Y. Cen. & H. Certificates	80	100	Ohio & M. R.	24
			500	Col., C. & I. C. R.	20½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Quicksilver	15½	500	Erie	21¼
100	W. U. Tel.	33	500	do	21
200	Pacific Mail	48	300	do	22
100	do	48⅛	200	do...b3	22
500	Reading	99⅛	400	do	21¾
200	do	99	200	do...c	21⅝
200	La. Sh. & M. S.	84⅛	100	do...s3	21⅝
200	do...c	84⅜	200	do...s3	21⅝
200	Ohio & Miss.	24½	100	do...b3	21¾
100	do...b3	24¼	100	do...b3	21¾
100	Can. Mining	.80	400	do...s3	21¾
100	do...b10	.80	200	do...s3	21¼
100	do...b3	.75	300	do	20⅞
200	Erie	20⅞	200	do	20⅝
200	do...b3	20⅝	300	do...s3	20½
100	do...c	20½	100	Newark & C. R...c	25
400	do...c	20	100	do...c	24⅞
100	do	20½			

SATURDAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

The Gold Sales were at and a fraction below the cheapest quotation of Friday night, 120⅜@120⅝@120¼@120⅜ ₱ cent. There was little or no strength in the market, at any time during the day, but speculative sellers were not inclined to follow down the sales below 120¼ ₱ cent., even on the weak demand at the decline of 1¼@1½ ₱ cent since Friday noon. The Foreign Exchanges also failed to respond to the lower price of Gold, and the quotations on London and Paris, if anything, were more indifferent than on Friday: London, 108¾; Paris, 5.13⅞ on actual sales. Money was easier at 7 ₱ cent. than at any time during the week, though no help to the depression of the Stock Exchange was drawn from this source. The Public Funds fell to 114 ₱ cent. for the Coupon 1867s, (the standard of the market,) and the Railways showed a further depression in prices throughout the day—the most marked decline being on New-York Central and the Northwests. The Street transactions in Erie ran down to 19⅞; recovering to 20@20¼ ₱ cent.

The Bank return in the afternoon created some talk on account of the loss of $2,002,000 in Greenbacks which was not expected, as there was no apparent demand through the week for Currency to go South or West. The Specie average is up $350,000, and the general line of deposits down $1,160,000. The Loans stand $105,000 higher than last Monday. The Treasury Office received for Gold Customs during the week and paid out $521,998 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Treasury sold during the week $1,482,000 Gold, and purchased $3,000,000 United States 5-20s, which should have strengthened the Greenback average at Bank, in the absence of any artificial withdrawal of Notes for effect on the Stock or Money market.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made on the Street as compared with Friday night. The Railways slightly rallied at the very close:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 18.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅜	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	115	114
American Gold Coin	120⅝	120⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	43½	43¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	30	29
New-York Central and Hudson	87⅜	86⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	81⅜	80
Reading Railroad	99⅜	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅝	104⅛
Northwestern Common	69	68⅝
Northwestern Preferred	82⅜	81½
Pacific Mail Company	48⅜	47⅞
St. Paul Preferred	84⅝	84¼
St. Paul Common	72⅜	71¾
Lake Shore	85⅛	84⅝
Erie	22	21½
Ohio and Mississippi	24½	24⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1881	118⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865	113⅝
5-20 registered, 1862	111	5-20 coupon, 1867	114
5-20 coupon, 1862	113¼	5-20 coupon, 1868	114¼
5-20 coupon, 1864	111¼	10-40 coupon	108¼
5-20 coupon, 1865	111¼	6s Currency	108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup.	51¼	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1875	98
Tenn. 6s, n. bs.	43¼	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1881	100
Vir. 6s, ex. coup.	49	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1886	100
Georgia 7s, n. bs.	90	N. Y. reg. B. L.	105⅛
N. Car. 6s	42	N. Y. coup. B. L.	109
N. Car. 6s, n. bs.	29¼	N. Y. 7s, Can. l'n, 1870	99.¾
S. Car. 6s, n. bs.	75	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, 1872	101⅛
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, 1873	101.⅛
La. 6s, Levee bs.	60¼	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, 1874	101.⅛
La. 8s, Levee bs.	76¼	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, 1875	101.⅛
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, 1877	101.⅛
Rhode Island 6s	94	N. Y. 6s, Can. l'n, 1778	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 7s, '76	98	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	88	Ill. & So. I., 1st	70
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	83	Galena & Chi. Ex.	101
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	74¼	Galena & Chi. 2d	90
Hud. R. 7s, 1st 69-70	101¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	89	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	95	Morris & Essex 1st	95
Harlem 1st	97	Morris & Essex 2d	92¼
Mich. Cent. 1st, 8s, '82	116	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	96½
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	109	N. J. Cent. New Bds	96¼
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	101½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	98
Pacific 7s, guar. by Mo	92¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	90¼
Central Pacific bonds	90	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	73
Union Pacific 1st bds.	83¼	Chi. & Alton 1st	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	116	Chi. & Alton inc.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st	91	Ohio & Miss. Con.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d inc.	71	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	98
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds	81
Con. 7 ₱ c. Conv.	87¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s	102
Con. 7 ₱ c. 1st	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	88
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	104¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	90
Lack. & West. Bds	90	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	88
Del., L. & West. 1st	98	Mil. & St. P. 2d	81
Del., L. & West. 2d	91	Chi. & Mil. 1st	87
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bds	74	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st	75¼
Tol. & Wab. 2d	79	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	74
Tol. W. & W. C. C. S. F.	80	T. Peoria & War. W. D.	77

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Hanover	109
Manhattan	142	Shoe and Leather	140
America	144	Continental	110
Phenix	108½	Commonwealth	111
Tradesmen's	152	Importers' & Traders'	140
Mechanics' & Trad'rs'	125	Central National	109½
National	112	Fourth National	104½
State of New-York	108	Ninth National	112½
Commerce	123	Tenth National	98
Ocean	80	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	119	Bkr's & Brokers' Ass.	100
Bank of North Am.	106		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18.

General balance yesterday	$89,415,969 38
Gold receipts	455,053 78
Gold payments	1,843,736 53
Gold balance	76,635,426 29
Currency receipts	1,195,050 86
Currency payments	540,380 46
Currency balance	8,426,811 52
General balance	85,749,394 99
Customs	235,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,300,000 00

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 18, 1869:

Dec. 14. Steamship City of Antwerp, Liverpool—British gold	$48,666
Dec. 14. Steamship Allemannia, London—Mexican dollars	19,660
Dec. 14. Steamship Allemannia, Paris—Foreign silver	4,230
Foreign gold	3,850
Gold bars	47,628
Dec. 16. Steamship Hansa, London—Foreign silver	50,000
Silver bars	36,700
Gold coin	16,000
Dec. 16. Steamship Morro Castle, Havana—Spanish gold	5,000
American silver	4,912
Dec. 18. Steamship City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—Silver bars	58,300
American gold	15,000
Total	$309,946

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Dec. 17, 1869, was $2,660,438.

The Reading Railway Company, for the purpose of building additional branch roads, have negotiated $5,000,000 Convertible Bonds, through Messrs. MCCALLMONT BROTHERS, of London, and Messrs. BORIE & CO., Philadelphia; Convertible into Common Stock, $1,500,000, after January, 1870; $1,000,000 after July, 1870; $1,000,000 after January, 1872, and $1,500,000 after 1872, as 60 days' notice may hereafter be given. The issues are to be made $2,500,000 in 1870 and $2,500,000 in 1871 or 1872.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company have declared a half-yearly Cash Dividend of *four ₱ cent.* payable Feb. 1 to stockholders standing on the books Jan. 15.

The Bank of America has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, free of tax, payable Jan. 3.

The Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have notified a payment upon the principal of Registered Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds of *ten ₱ cent.*, payable at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-street, Jan. 3.

The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of $3 ₱ share, to New-York holders at the Union Bank, Jan. 3.

The Metropolitan National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *six ₱ cent.* Jan. 3.

We commend the following from the editorial column of the *Journal of Commerce* to some of our croaking neighbors on "hard times ahead:"

"'WHO'S FAILED?'—This question is never a very pleasant one for discussion, and just now we think that some of our contemporaries, and many private persons also, are laying too much emphasis upon it, and repeating it too often for the public good. The world is not coming to an end with 1869, nor is everybody on the verge of bankruptcy. The majority of our merchants in every department of trade never before stood in as strong a financial position as they do at present. Credits have not been extended, trade has not been carried on recklessly, and the bulk of the year's business has not been built, as in some former years, on insufficient capital, like an inverted pyramid, ready to topple over with the first rude blast of an adverse wind.

Many persons have lived extravagantly upon a slender income or insufficient profits, and as they come into a December review of their financial situation, are unable to make both ends meet. But this need not create a panic, nor produce a financial revulsion. It is only when there has been a general expansion throughout the community beyond safe limits, that trouble of this sort need to be apprehended. The new year will bring a revival of trade, and with it fresh courage and hope to many hearts. The croakers cannot produce a general crash, but they may do some mischief, and there is no reason for any present exercise of their vocation. Let us all have a little patience and more hopefulness; there is much good yet in store for us."

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR'S! 1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, Established 1853, ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall.) Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000. Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The "Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks" and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., have declared a dividend on deposits for three or six months, prior to Jan. 1, 1870, as follows, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND on same principle as those declared the previous 4 years, viz.: 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000 on deposit for 3 years prior to Jan. 1, 1870, 2 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 2 years, and 1 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 1 year. Said dividend credited and payable Jan. 17, 1870. If not drawn will be added to principal and compounds.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay INTEREST at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto under the by-laws.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $6,927,542 01.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 18th day of January next.

By order of the Board,
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of four per cent., payable free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share stock standing on the books the 22d inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d December to the 3d of January, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 until Jan. 10.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, free from all taxes, payable Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from the 20th inst., to the 3d prox.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 2d January, 1870.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

CANCERS TAKEN OUT WITHOUT THE knife; cured in a few days, by a specific remedy, with the aid of the equalizer; also indolent ulcers. EQUALIZER INSTITUTE, 386 6th-av., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

B. FRANK BABCOCK AND FREDERICK A. BABCOCK, who have been for some time past members of our Liverpool house, have this day been admitted as partners in our firm here.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE,

TEN PER CENT.

CITY AND TOWN BONDS IN STATE OF ILLINOIS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property $9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only 208,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. }
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1, 1872.
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. }

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 2d day of October, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Second Class, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for three years, viz.:

EDWARD HAIGHT, JOHN H. DRAPER,
FRANCIS T. WALKER, JAMES M. DRAKE,
JAMES BIGLER, CHARLES R. SWORDS,
WILLIAM HUBBARD, JOHN H. HOLDANE,
ROBT. BOWNE, ISAAC H. ALLEN,
N. B. WEED, JOHN W. FLETCHER.

And at a meeting of Directors, held Dec. 16, 1869, ROBT. L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE Vice-President, both unanimously.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER, TALLAHASSE, Fla., Dec. 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest due Dec. 1, 1869, on the following described bonds of the State of Florida, issued under an act approved Aug. 6, 1868, viz.: Bonds No. 1, and Nos. 102 to 171 inclusive, and No. 180 to 184 inclusive, of $1,000 each, will be paid on presentation by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

S. B. CONOVER, State Treasurer.

$25,000 OR MORE SPECIAL capital wanted by a house, in this City, about to reorganize and to extend their business in railroad iron and railroad supplies. The advertisers can furnish unexceptionable City references as to their standing. They have good connections in this country and abroad, and are thorough business men. Gentlemen answering this will please address MERCHANTS, Box No. 3,788 Post Office, New-York.

LOST NOTE.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by the undersigned, dated Pittsburg, Oct. 1, 1869, numbered 4, for sixteen hundred dollars, ($1,600,) at twelve months from date, with interest, payable to the order of John A. Wilson, was mailed at Pittsburg, Oct. 1, to the said John A. Wilson, New-York City, but never received by him. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

GEORGE B. EDWARDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.

JOHN M. Y. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPEST securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 58 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MACHINE, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. H. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 164 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GEORGE A. HEARN

Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has sold his entire stock of

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS

TO

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Referring to the above, we shall offer the whole lot, amounting to upward of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

AT RETAIL,

AT

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,

OR

MONDAY, DEC. 20.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer the balance of their

FALL IMPORTATION

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE

on the GOLD COST, preparatory to taking their half-yearly inventory.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

LYONS VELVETS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING,

OPERA CLOAKS AND JACKETS,

FURS AND FUR ROBES,

LACE, DROP AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

&c., &c.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

A FINE LINE OF

PARIS EMBROIDERED HOUSE JACKETS.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

500,000 DOLLARS

OF

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

have determined to offer their entire

WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

AT THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

They forbear from naming prices, convinced that those who are looking to buy for themselves, or for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, will see at once that the stock is more than usually under price.

HOLIDAYS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS,

at $1 25 to $1 75.

VERY FINE GROS GRAIN SILKS, $2.

ALL THE FIRST-CLASS MAKES,

$2 50 TO $4.

and the

FINEST GOODS IMPORTED, $4 50 TO $5.

COLORED SILK AND EVERY SHADE OF SATIN

at proportionate prices.

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVET, $4 50

and upward, of superb finish and color.

BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,

purchased at the recent peremptory auction sales, and RETAILED AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

CLOTH, VELVET AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,

CURTAINS AND MOURNING GOODS.

We also call particular attention to our

SILK-FINISHED BLACK ALPACA,

at 25 cents and upward per yard,

AS BEING A VERY ACCEPTABLE AND APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFT.

Samples of any portion of our stock furnished on application, or sent by mail.

SUSDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Persons who anticipate the purchase of any description of

DRY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

will do well to examine our stock before purchasing, as we purpose on Monday to offer inducements which we believe to be greater than can be found elsewhere. Among other specialties will be found

2,000 DRESS PATTERNS, IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, AT $1 00 AND UPWARD THE DRESS.

27-INCH DRESS GOODS, AT 20 TO 37 1-2 CENTS.

VERY WIDE ALL-WOOL SERGE, AT 30 CENTS.

ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH,

of all colors, including black at 50 cents, the regular retail price of which is 75 cents.

SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, FROM 75 CENTS TO $1 25.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH MERINOES, 75 TO $1.

Together with a large assortment of

DELAINES AT 15 CENTS.

CALICOES FROM 10 TO 12 1-2.

LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS,

PIANO COVERS, NAPKINS,

HANDKERCH'FS, COLLARS,

LACE SETS, GLOVES,

FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.,

in all of which the inducements offered by us cannot be excelled.

SUSDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

NEW GOODS

MACY	AT MACY'S.	MACY
MACY	Laces, Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Ribbons, Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery, Gloves, &c.	MACY

JUVENILE BOOKS,

MACY	Toy Books, &c., in sets and single,	MACY
MACY	Bibles and Prayer Books,	MACY
MACY	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY
MACY	Fancy Goods, French Clocks,	MACY
MACY	Small Wares, Handkerchiefs,	MACL
MACY	Gent's Furnishing Goods.	MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon Bons and the Holidays.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Store open every evening until Christmas.

MACY	Toys, Games, Dolls,	MACY
MACY	Dolls' Articles.	MACY
MACY	The largest variety	MACY
MACY	ever displayed in this City,	MACY
MACY	at popular prices.	MACY
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF THE

FINEST GRADES OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES,

BLACK AND BLUE WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, ASTRAKHAN, SEAL SKIN, AND PLUSH DO., FOR CLOAKINGS,

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC WATERPROOFS, &c.; CUT IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 20, in addition to their popular stock of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S REAL KID, CASTOR AND CLOTH GLOVES,

offering at an immense reduction,

A HANDSOME AND HIGHLY FINISHED LEATHER GLOVE, FOR LADIES,

IN CHOICE COLORS,

AT $1 PER PAIR.

For the convenience of customers the above will be found on a circular counter in the Tenth-street section, opposite the rotunda.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MORRIS DANIELSPIEL,

Extraordinary bargains and novelties in Real Laces, Embroideries, Collars and Cuffs, Sashes, Ribbons, Fancy Articles, Ivory and Swiss Carved Goods.

No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

KID GLOVES, NEW

Shades; Children's, 50c and 75c.; Cloth Gloves, Leggings, &c., at the best fitting $1 Corsets; also, Worsted Fancy Goods in great assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods at popular prices, at ELGERS', Nos. 689 and 691 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS SINCE 1857

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

Are now offering the greatest bargains since 1857, having made another immense reduction of prices in their entire stock, which they are selling at

MUCH BELOW ITS ORIGINAL COST.

THESE REDUCTIONS ARE REAL,

and the public are invited to inspect for themselves.

SILKS.

RICH BROCADE AND CHENE SILKS, $1 25, REDUCED FROM $2.

RICH SATIN STRIPES, $1 50, REDUCED FROM $2.

VERY RICH SATIN STRIPES, $2, REDUCED FROM $3 50.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN VERY RICH FANCY SILKS,

RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,

at $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 75, to the finest imported.

RICH FIGURED SATINS, $2 50, REDUCED FROM $3 50.

FULL LINE OF VERY ELEGANT DRESS SATINS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

FINE IRISH POPLINS, $1 50, REDUCED FROM $2.

ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, POPULAR DESIGNS, REDUCED 50 PER CENT.

SILK WARP FRENCH POPLINS, 75c., REDUCED FROM $1 25.

ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, 50c., REDUCED FROM 70c.

SCOTCH WATERPROOF WINCEYS, 50c., REDUCED FROM $1.

SATIN-FINISHED SERGES, 75c., REDUCED FROM $1 25.

A LARGE LINE OF BRITISH DRESS GOODS, AT 25c., 37½c. and 50c., JUST HALF THEIR ORIGINAL PRICE.

5,000 DRESS LENGTHS, AT FROM $2 TO $3 50, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

REAL VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 75, WORTH $7 50.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE BARBS, $3 75, WORTH $6 50.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACE, $2 25, WORTH $3.

REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS AT $100 AND $125, WORTH $175 AND $200.

A NEW LINE OF FINE BLACK AND GUIPURE LACES, COIFFURES, COLLARS, CUFFS, PARASOL COVERS, LADIES' FANCY SCARFS AND BOWS, HAND-KNIT WOOLENS, GENT'S SILK AND SATIN SCARFS AND CRAVATS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,

in all the new Winter colors, in one, two and three buttons. Also, Castor, Woolen, Dogskin and other styles of Gloves.

SHAWLS.

ALL-WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS, $2 50, REDUCED FROM $4 50.

ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS, $4, REDUCED FROM $7.

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, $8, REDUCED FROM $12.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, $15, REDUCED FROM $20.

PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS, $15, REDUCED FROM $20.

OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS, the handsomest of the season, $20 and $25.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

Any of the above-mentioned goods will make both a substantial and acceptable present for the holidays.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th-st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, DEC. 20,

ONE CASE OF

ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,

AT $20, WORTH $35.

ONE CASE DO. AT $25, WORTH $40.

IMPORTED PATTERN CLOAKS,

AT $30, REDUCED FROM $75.

BLACK VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE BALANCE OF THE SUITS IN STOCK

WILL BE OFFERED AT ONE-HALF

THEIR ORIGINAL COST.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK SETS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WHITE FOX, BEAVER AND WOLVERINE CARRIAGE ROBES.

CHILDREN'S SETS, MUFF AND COLLAR, AT $4, REDUCED FROM $8.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK,

OR MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LADIES' CHEMISES, 75 cents.

NIGHT DRESSES, $2.

SKIRTS, $1.

TUCKED FLOUNCE SKIRTS, $1 75.

GREAT CLOSING SALE

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The largest and most valuable stock of Mourning Goods ever selected must be disposed of previous to removal, on or before the 1st of February, to No. 729 Broadway.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, 60c.; former price, 75c.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, 80c.; former price, $1.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, (finest imported,) $1 25; former price, $2.

OTTOMAN VELOURS, $1 20; former price, $1 75.

BIARRITZ, $1 10; former price, $1 50.

COLORADO CLOTHS, 40c.; former price, 65c.

BARATHEA CLOTH, 50c.; former price, 80c.

ALPACAS, 25c.; former price, 50c.

ALPACAS, 30c.; former price, 75c.

ALPACAS, 70c.; former price, $1.

LUSTRE CORD, 60c.; former price, 80c.

LUSTRE CORD, 70c.; former price, $1.

English and French Bombazines, Tamise Cloth, Crape Cloth, Imperial Cloth, Shawls, Astrakhan and other Cloakings, Cloaks, Bonnets, Veils, Suits, &c., &c. Also a full line of Second Mourning Goods at a corresponding sacrifice.

JACKSON'S,

No. 551 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

DURING THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, AND WILL SUPPLY THEM WITH FRESH STOCK OF SILKS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SHAWLS, VELVET AND CLOTH JACQUES, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINENS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c., &c.

THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THE ABOVE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE VERY LOW PRICE OF GOLD, AND THE GREAT REDUCTION IN VALUES IN EUROPE,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 20,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

CHOICE SELECTED STYLES

AT PRICES

FULLY SIXTY PER CENT LOWER

THAN THOSE OF LAST YEAR.

Customers and purchasers are respectfully invited to examine them. For convenience they will be exhibited on a separate counter in the Tenth-street section, second story.

AN elevator constantly ready to conduct customers to that story.

BROADWAY, FOURTH-AV. AND TENTH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies' and gentlemen's Easy Chairs, Lounges, Work Tables, Flower Stands, Cabinets, Card Tables, Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, in great varieties.

WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton-st., Between Broadway and Greenwich-st., New-York.

CANDIES OF THE FINEST QUALITY, cornucopias, fancy boxes, trunks, bonbonnieres, fine ornamented toys and fancy articles in great variety, will be sold at retail until Jan. 1; wholesale prices. J. & M. CRISTY, No. 380 Pearl-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

FURS.

FURS,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHOICE SETS IN

SABLE, MINK, ERMINE,

ASTRAKHAN, &c.

MINK SETS at $30, worth $45.

ROYAL ERMINE SETS, $35, worth $50.

ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $25, worth $40.

LONDON-MADE SEAL SACQUES, $150, worth $200.

MISSES' SETS, $4 and upward.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, $10 and upward.

BURKE,

No. 469 BROADWAY,

Branch at No. 128 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 20,

SEVERAL CASES OF

VELVET AND SILK EVENING AND STREET DRESSES,

Direct from the

CELEBRATED HOUSES OF

WORTH, PINGUET, &c., &c.,

OF PARIS,

AMONG WHICH IS

one ELEGANT WHITE SATIN BRIDAL DRESS, trimmed with the finest lace and orange blossoms.

Also, a variety of

ELEGANT TARLETANE DRESSES HANDSOMELY TRIMMED.

The above will be offered at prices below the gold cost.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MISS VAN DUSEN,

No. 19 24th-av.,

Is offering the balance of her stock of

HANDSOME CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS

and

WALKING SUITS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Special attention paid to dressmaking in all its branches.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ECONOMICAL HOMES.

GREAT WINTER SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ANDREW WILSON, JR.'S, SUBDIVISION OF

NORTH LAWN,

AT MADISON, N. J., THURSDAY, DEC. 23, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

EIGHTY PLOTS,

EQUAL TO ONE THOUSAND CITY LOTS.

Special train from New-York, stopping at Newark, Orange, South Orange and Millburn, 10 o'clock A. M., from Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-st. Sale under an

IMMENSE TENT,

dry and warm. All who attend the sale will be hospitably received and made comfortable.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

The character of the property will bear the test of any season for all who desire to secure

ECONOMICAL, PLEASANT HOMES

in the most thriving and agreeable portion of New-Jersey.

TERMS EASY; SALE POSITIVE.

For railroad tickets to and from Madison, descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, or further information, apply to

ANDREW WILSON, JR., NO. 194 BROADWAY;

S. DINGEE, NO. 9 PINE-ST.;

JOHNSON & HILLER, NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.; OR

COLONEL S. D. HUNTING, MADISON, N. J.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1869.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

57TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 57th-st., distant west of 2d-av. 25 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COLLYER SHIPYARD FOR SALE—Supreme Court—In partition.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee:

14 lots of ground on 42d and 44th sts., and East River, with water front. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 182 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & BRO., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st.

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, &c., CHINA DECORATED VASES, CLOCKS, PARIAN FIGURES, fine English table cutlery, with ivory handles, KLOSS KNIFE SETS (steel and ivory-handle) TABLE CUTLERY, heavy plated on NICKEL SILVER, IN CASES; small self-playing ORGAN, MUSICAL BOXES, an invoice of silver-plated handle dinner, dessert and tea knives, by THE CELEBRATED MAKER CRISTOFLE, OF PARIS, the finest cutlery in the world; an invoice of Swiss furniture and carvings and other fancy goods, collected by a gentleman during a tour through Europe; also, several suites of parlor and bedroom furniture, mattresses, extension and centre tables, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY STOCK AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

will sell at public auction on

THURSDAY, Dec. 23, 1869,

at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)

For account of whom it may concern:

69 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company common stock, par value $100 each.

150 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company preferred stock, par value $100 each.

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Broker,

No. 43 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF PEWS.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND PARK-AV.

Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock, at the Church, the unsold pews in the above Church will be offered for sale on favorable terms.

On the same evening such as are not sold will be rented.

The Church will be opened at 7 o'clock, and plans will be ready for distribution then.

LEAVITT, STRESHIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, sale of a splendid collection of books in fine bindings. Books on exhibition. Catalogues ready.

THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sale of a large and choice collection of English books, elegantly illustrated and in magnificent bindings. All new stock, and desirable for holiday gifts. See Catalogues.

BANKRUPT SALE OF AGRICULTURAL fertilisers, and chosen in action, part of the estate of James R. Dey. Terms cash on sale. The subscribers, as instructed by William C. Amerman, Esq., assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will dispose of by public sale, at the factory of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, on the Hackensack River, Hudson County, N. J., upon WEDNESDAY, 29th December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., the following agricultural fertilisers, viz.: 67,500 bushels of double refined poudrette; 429 barrels of double refined poudrette; 307 barrels of bone dust; 37 barrels of common poudrette; 4 barrels of bone tafen. And also, certain choses in action, consisting of debts due by various parties for agricultural fertilizers sold to them. Lists of the said debts can be seen in the hands of the assignee, Mr. Amerman, at 121 Bleecker-st.; Messrs. Strahan & Root, attorneys, No. 43 Pine-st., and Mr. Charles Jones, attorney, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, by any of whom information in reference to said debts will be communicated. ALDRIDGE & WOOD, 68 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. JERSEY CITY, Dec. 15, 1869.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HOUSTON, CORNER OF GREENE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1869.

I WILL SELL THREE HORSES AT public auction at 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 1869, on the Government ground at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

JOHN NEWTON, Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. Engineers.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF TOYS,

Just received. The largest assortment in the City. Juvenile and toy books, albums, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

H. M. FAIRCHILD,

No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Ladies' and gentlemen's Easy Chairs, Lounges, Work Tables, Flower Stands, Cabinets, Card Tables, Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, in great varieties.

WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton-st., Between Broadway and Greenwich-st., New-York.

CANDIES OF THE FINEST QUALITY, cornucopias, fancy boxes, trunks, bonbonnieres, fine ornamented toys and fancy articles in great variety, will be sold at retail until Jan. 1; wholesale prices. J. & M. CRISTY, No. 380 Pearl-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST. PROPERTY, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.—The five-story brick building, northwest corner, and known as Nos. 78, 75, 80 and 82 4th-av., covering a front of 105 feet 1 inch by 84 feet deep on 10th-st., now occupied as stores, offices, dwellings, &c., at a rental amounting at low rates to about $20,000. The lots are partly in fee and part y on lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, for twenty-one years. Full particulars and maps at the office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

R. W. LEAVITT & CO.,

No. 115 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 349 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—A GENtleman having a convenient house, with gas, furnace, &c., beautifully located, in a desirable neighborhood on the Hudson River, near depot and thirty minutes from this city, would rent it to a small, genteel family, and give rent for his board; parties preferring home comforts to boarding and at less expense, can address Box No. 491 Post Office. References exchanged.

TO RENT—A SMALL HOTEL, (OR LARGE house,) with over fifty rooms, No. 44 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., furnished or unfurnished; house is in best locality and is nearly new, and has made money; rent about $500 unfurnished, and furnished $700 per month. Inquire of Dr. GANO, on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV., A first-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquireon the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM COHEN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of ABRAHAM COHEN, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.

No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., close imitations of foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,260 Broadway.

REWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

WE HEREBY OFFER THE FOLLOWing reward for the arrest of WILLIAM E. GRAY and T. H. PRATT, or either of them, recently absconded, namely: Ten (10) per cent. upon the valuation of whatever money bonds or securities may be recov ered from said arrests.

VERMILYE & CO., and others.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do family washing and ironing, or would go out by the day in respectable families; the best references if required. Call at or address No. 180 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan, as collector, janitor, sexton or light porter; best of references. Address H. D., Station O, Post Office, New-York.

HELP WANTED

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner with $50,000 to $100,000, as additional capital in a wholesale dry goods house now forming. Address C. W. MOORE, (formerly of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.,) No. 331 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold as a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

KEYSTONE

For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,

Pittsburg, Penn.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, England's sworn enemy, at Cooper Institute THIS (Sunday) EVENING.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK.

No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 1, 1869, to day of payment, will be added. On the first day of January, 1870, [illegible] collection of all [illegible] at once.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

HOMELESS YOUNG MEN.

The Strangers who Come to the City Seeking Fortunes—Where they Live and What is Done for them—Need of Better Means of Recreation and Improvement.

About one-third of all the young men in the City of New-York between the ages of 15 and 30 may almost be said to be strangers within our gates, aspiring and enterprising youth, who have come here to seek their fortunes with very little appreciation of the obstacles and discouragements with which they must contend. There are no less than 35,000 of these young men who occupy positions as clerks, students and novices in various professions and branches of business, without homes or the attractive surroundings of pleasant families in which they can pass their leisure hours.

They generally live in boarding houses, where a score of them are herded together, with no more refining intercourse than they can find among themselves, and nothing to restrain them from the natural impulse to seek amusement and recreation in the dangerous haunts of "City life." The good old custom once in vogue among merchants, lawyers and others, of taking their employes into their own families, and providing for them some of the attractions of home, is unhappily forgotten in our selfish Metropolis, and these young men are cast upon their own resources for the occupation of their leisure as well as their busy hours. Society is a great artificial aristocracy to which they are not admitted, and very inadequate provision is made by the public authorities, or private philanthropy, to furnish the means for recreation and a wholesome occupation of the mind and exercise of the taste, which are so much needed. New-York affords very few places of resort, where the evenings and holidays of our young men can be profitably spent. There are no picture galleries, no museums or zoological gardens, and no public libraries at all worthy of the name. The Central Park already presents many attractions in the Summer season, and it is to be hoped will have many more in future years; but the time which above all should be provided for, the long evenings of Winter, are left to be dissipated in such frivolous amusements or harmful indulgences as are the bane of the youth of our City, sapping the character and demoralizing the energies which should be developed and trained by all the appliances of art and science.

For lack of these rational means of recreation and improvement, what is the nature of the haunts which vice and wickedness are continually opening for the feet of the unwary, and surrounding with a thousand fictitious attractions? Billiard saloons and barrooms are provided at an outlay of capital which would furnish the best museums and libraries in the world, and are maintained at a loss to the community in the precious commodities of character and public virtue proportionate to the gain which would be derived from institutions of literature, science and art. Concert saloons and dance halls, with their shameless abominations, allure the youth, who find no healthy restraints to keep them away from their damning fascinations, and HARRY HILL'S is to-day devouring the virtues which should be the safeguard of the next generation.

Some attempts have been made to supply the want of places of resort for young men, and afford them the means of social intercourse and intellectual improvement without expense. Chief among the agencies already in existence is the Young Men's Christian Association, which, however, is far too restricted in its scope to form more than one among many needed institutions for the patronage of our youth. This organization throws open its pleasant rooms to such as choose to seek them, and supplies a reading room, with an excellent reference library, four lectures and classes in the languages, besides giving its aid to introduce young men into families, and help them to situations when needed. It does something, too, to promote sociability among the members, and last year a series of tea-drinkings was inaugurated for this purpose. The Association has branches in different parts of the City, and in its way is an agency of great good.

The free school and reading room of the Cooper Union do an excellent work, and it is an indication of how much good might be done among the youth of this City, that the classes are continually full, and the reading room always occupied, by a large number of those who find there almost their only means of information and improvement. The evening classes for males alone last year furnished instruction to 1,547 pupils, and many applications were refused for want of adequate accommodations. A large portion of these belonged to the indigent class of permanent residents, rather than the class of whom we have been speaking.

Other free reading rooms are provided by the Children's Aid Society and City Mission, and some of the churches endeavor to attract young men to chapel meetings and social gatherings; but institutions which partake of an avowed religious or ecclesiastical character are too apt to have about them a hedge of sanctity which is not attractive to a young man. They insult his independence of opinion, and have the appearance, at least, of assuming over him a patronage which is not agreeable to his feelings. They are beneficial to those who come within their influence; but the great mass of young men keep beyond their pale. The regular churches of the City present few genuine inducements to homeless young men to enter their doors, and seldom afford any opportunities for introduction to friendly domestic circles. In so far as they fail to do this, they are not Christians. There is in Thirteenth-street an evening high school, under the charge of Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, which affords instruction to about 900 persons who have been deprived of opportunities for education elsewhere. The persons who resort hither are mostly such as are occupied at different trades and employments during the day. They generally display a great eagerness for acquiring knowledge, and the demand for such institutions greatly exceeds the supply.

To sum up all the places of resort, imperfect as they are, which are open to young men in this City: there are the schools of the Cooper Union, which accommodate 2,500; the Young Men's Christian Association, which provides for about 3,000; City Mission, 300; Children's Aid Society, 300; mission chapels, &c., 200; Evening High School, 900; giving a total of 7,200. This leaves more than three-fourths of these homeless young men to the education afforded in the streets and the haunts of dissipation. This is a matter of great public importance, and our City ought at least to emulate the old capitals of Europe in affording the people the means of voluntary culture, and of rational recreations and amusements.

The Ramsey-Erie Suit—The Hearing at Delhi.

JUDGE MURRAY, at Delhi, on Friday, heard a motion by Mr. RAMSEY, counsel, in his suit against the Erie Railway Company, to confirm the orders, heretofore granted, of suspension of injunction and for the appointment of a receiver, thereby vacating the stay of proceedings granted by Judge BALCOM. Messrs. R. W. PECKHAM, Jr., and HENRY SMITH appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. D. D. FIELD and T. G. SHEARMAN, with Ex-Judge H. GRAY, appeared for the Erie Railway Company. Mr. PECKHAM's opening speech appeared to be the most interesting to the audience; but all that was said was listened to with close attention by the many persons who had been attracted to the Court House. The defendant's counsel declined to argue any point except the impropriety of vacating a stay of proceedings regularly granted.

Judge GRAY produced two orders staying proceedings, signed by Judges CLERKE and PARKER, and suggested that the weight of authority was already against the plaintiff's motion. At the close of the argument, Judge MURRAY said that in his view the pending motion, so far as it looked toward a consideration of the main question, was a violation of the stay of proceedings, and therefore irregular; that if the defendants should decline to argue the question to confirm the order previously made, and he (Judge MURRAY) should grant the motion, his decision would also be irregular. The only question, therefore, which he could pass upon was to vacate the order staying proceedings, and, under the circumstances, he thought the interests of both parties would be best subserved by leaving the order to stand. An order was accordingly entered denying the motion to vacate Judge BALCOM's stay of proceedings, and declaring that the plaintiff's motion to confirm the orders of suspension and injunction could not be heard. The Judge then adjourned the Court to the 28th inst.

BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

List of Sixty Persons Indicted.

Who They Are—Two Police Justices, a Supervisor and a Fire-Commissioner Among Them—The Charges Against Them.

District-Attorney MORRIS, of Kings County, and the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, who have been in session for six weeks, yesterday brought indictments into Court against sixty persons for being concerned in the recent election frauds. One appalling feature about the exposure thus made is the number of persons holding responsible public offices whose names are brought before the community. There was no wonder that the members of the "Ring" who dined together at the residence of Mr. CRANE the other evening, needed the assistance of Rev. Dr. CARROLL, of Lee-avenue Church, to cheer them and comfort them in their affliction and to admonish them to accept in the spirit of resignation the results of the labors of the indefatigable District-Attorney; and no wonder that even Mayor KALBFLEISCH has misgivings causing him to call the magnates of the "party" to his office with such frequency as to manifest his unusually anxious condition.

All efforts by way of bribes, promises, intimidations and slanders had failed to move District-Attorney MORRIS' bowels of mercy, and they had to do what they (the Democracy) never did before. They felt uncomfortable, not knowing which of them might be called upon to answer some questions, and they held conference meetings after election to see what could be done to restore the party to its pure and pristine condition, and so save it from utter dissolution. Pending these interesting conferences meetings the Grand Jury consummate their part of the work by bringing in sixty indictments against fraudulent inspectors, canvassers and clerks, and here is the list, giving also, as far as possible, the occupations of the persons indicted:

Patrick McLaughlin, clerk in Collector of Taxes office.
Peter Fitzpatrick, no business.
H. H. Adams, expressman.
James Buckley, Justice of the Peace.
George Brown, Hydrant Inspector, Water Board.
Patrick Crooke, clerk Third District Court.
Richard Smith, blacksmith, just discharged from Navy Yard.
William Lynch, Deputy Coroner.
Thomas Murray, caulker.
George Cook, employment not known.
Henry P. Mayo, clerk in Water Board.
Michael Hannon, clerk in the Tax Collector's office.
Andrew Walsh, Police Justice.
James Shevlin, carman new Fire Department.
George K. Rogers, Tax Collector's Office.
Bernard Reilly, Water Board Clerk.
William Powers, no particular business.
John Galvin, officer in Surrogates' Court.
Thomas F. Nevins, Assistant Engineer in the new Fire Departments.
Bernard Mahoney, business not known.
James W. Naughton, contractor.
John Bradley, charcoal dealer.
Patrick Keenan, clerk in Auditor's office.
Michael Noonan, inspector.
William Grady, business not known.
John Maher, Bridge keeper, Gowanus Canal.
James Walsh, Supervisor Twenty-second Ward.
Edward Howard.
Patrick Fitzsimmons.
Edward J. O'Flynn, searcher, Register's office.
William B. Hodgeon.
James F. Lomas, clerk in Sheriff's office.
Thomas Norton.
P. H. Donovan, liquor dealer.
Thomas Kennedy, marble manufacturer.
P. Fitzpatrick, keeper of State Arsenal.
John Courtney, clerk in Surrogate's office.
Fred. Backhouse.
Dennis Geary, new Fire Department.
William McCauley, ex-letter carrier.
James Dixon, printer.
William A. Brown, Fire Commissioner.
John H. Courtney, ex-constable Nineteenth Ward.
William Plant, Michael Walsh, Samuel Huestis, James Lynch, William Higgins, William J. Chinn, Dudley Dugan, James O'Donnell, John Lynch, Timothy F. Foley, Alexander Hamilton, James Hughes, William Gladden, Hugh Carboy, Daniel Hart, William H. Rogers.

The following list includes the names as they appear on the indictments, jointly, and the charges summarized:

Patrick McLaughlin and Peter Fitzpatrick, for fraud and false canvass in the Second Ward.

Henry H. Adams, for fraud in the canvass and false count.

James Buckley and George Brown, refusing to canvass the votes in the presence of the citizens.

Patrick Crook and Richard Smith, fraudulently altering the election returns and excluding citizens from the polling place.

Wm. Lynch and Thomas Murray; altering the election returns, and failing to deliver the returns as required by law.

George Cook; excluding citizens from the polling place, and counting votes for Jones which were cast for Goodrich.

Henry P. Mayo and Michael Hannan; fraudulently canvassing Ammerman's votes for Cullen, for Assembly.

Andrew Walsh and James Shevlin; false canvassing, and excluding voters from the polling place.

Geo. R. Kogers; fraudulent alteration of the election returns.

Bernard Reilly and Wm. Powers; fraudulent count of votes, and excluding citizens from the polling place.

John Galvin; fraudulent canvass of votes.

Thos. F. Nevins and James W. Noughton; fraudulent canvass of votes, alteration of election returns, and excluding citizens from the polling place.

Bernard Mahoney and John Bradley; failing to make return of the canvass, as required by law.

Patrick Keenan and Michael Noonan; fraudulent canvassing.

William Grady and John Maher; fraudulent canvassing of votes.

James Walsh; fraudulently altering the vote for Supervisor, Twenty-second Ward.

Edward Howard and Patrick Fitzsimmons; fraudulent canvassing of votes.

Edward J. O'Flynn and William B. Hodgson; fraudulent canvassing of votes.

James F. Lomas and Thomas Norton; fraudulent canvassing and altering of election returns.

P. H. Donovan; refusing to canvass votes as required by law.

Thomas Kennedy and Peter Fitzpatrick; fraudulent canvassing of votes.

John Courtney; omitting to deliver election returns, and changing the true vote thereon.

William A. Brown and John H. Courtney; fraudulent canvass of votes.

Frederick Buckhouse, Dennis Geary, James Dixon and William McCauley; adding names to the registry on election day, contrary to law, and receiving illegal votes.

There are suspicions which point to men of even higher aspirations than those named, but their cases are reserved for the consideration of another Grand Jury, which will be impaneled on the 3d of January, 1870. Mr. REED, one of the canvassers in the Twentieth Ward, who was indicted, has gone before another and a higher Judge than any on earth for trial—he died since election. The peculiarities of the charges, already given in summary, are thus further characterized:

Some of the parties are charged with fraudulently canvassing the votes of said election, by allowing more votes for JOHN CUNNINGHAM, ROBT. FUREY and (in some instances) HENRY CORR and THOMAS FORAN, than were actually cast for said candidates.

Others, for counting more votes for members of Assembly than were actually cast for the candidates whose votes were so counted.

Others, for counting more votes for certain candidates for ward officers than were actually cast.

Others, for illegally excluding citizens from the polling place, so as to prevent them from watching the canvass of votes.

Others, for allowing more votes between the respective candidates for office, than were actually cast by the voters.

Others, for dropping a portion of the Democratic State ballots from the count, where such ballots bore the names of WALTER, WERER and KIRBY for county officers.

Others, for adding names to the registry of voters on the day of election, and allowing persons to vote on said names, who were not legally registered.

Others, for allowing persons to vote whose names were not on the registry list.

Others, for unlawfully changing and altering the election returns after they had been completed and signed.

Others, for abandoning the polling place during the canvass on election night, because the citizens refused to leave the room where the canvass was to take place.

Others, for receiving votes which they knew to be illegal and fraudulent.

The announcement of the names yesterday afternoon threw the politicians into consternation. It was the formidable assurance of the fact that District-Attorney MORRIS was playing out his hand with fearful prospects for his adversaries, who happen to have no trump cards in their hands—that is really did mean all he had said.

Mr. MORRIS kept away from the respectable dinner party at Mr. CRANE's mansion, although he had an invitation, and he has kept away from the meetings for conference at the Mayor's office. There will be no further dinner or tea parties for the present, "until the result is known."

The citizens of Brooklyn are loud in their praises of Mr. MORRIS and the Grand Jurors for the manner in which they have done their work.

The Lottery Fight.

The quarrel among the lottery managers and middlemen is daily becoming more complicated. First came an order by Judge CARDOZO appointing BENJAMIN WOOD receiver, a copy of which was exclusively published in the TIMES, to the great chagrin of some of the defendants in the suit; then was subsequently vacated by Judge BARNARD, who named JOHN MORRISSEY as receiver; and the latter was assailed in turn, it is said, by the first-named Judge, who reaffirmed the appointment of WOOD. This present appearance of the quarrel may be summed up in the words of the old maxim: "Order, counter order, disorder." In a few days, however, some summary official interference is likely to occur which will astonish the public, and will also cause consternation among the actors in the lottery business.

The Jolly Fat Men of Brooklyn.

The City of Brooklyn has among its residents some members of the New-York Fat Men's Association, and many others of note, who are understood to be candidates. The more prominent of these is FRANK SWIFT, the gigantic contractor, the owner of Barren Island, the builder of the quarantine island, the collector of defunct horses and other animals, &c., &c., weighing 341 pounds.

Then there is JOHN B. BOGART, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Water Works, weighing 255 pounds.

HENRY PALMER, the Superintendent of the Brooklyn City Railroad, weighs 260 pounds.

Alderman MOSES H. RICHARDS, of the Eleventh Ward, when last on the scales, was 226 pounds.

MARK PHRANER, Inspector of Sewers, weighs 219 pounds, and is said to be rapidly increasing.

The five gentlemen already named are all members of the Fat Men's Association. Those who follow are known to be candidates:

FRANCIS MCNERLEY, Keeper of the Kings County Penitentiary, weighs 260 pounds, and increasing at this season.

Mr. SAM. BEDELL, of the Eleventh Ward, Inspector of water pipes under the Water and Sewerage Board, turned the scale last week at 280 pounds.

Ex-Alderman LOUIS F. NEWMAN, who, with his brother THEODORE, is engaged in the dry goods business in Fulton-street, near Johnson, when last weighed was 225 pounds. He is more now.

Mr. THEODORE A. NEWMAN, whose face is familiar to the ladies who do business on Fulton-street, and the good people of Holy Trinity Church, weighs 210 pounds, and is, just at this season, on the increase.

Mr. JOHN ROLF, the well-known lawyer, weighs 220 pounds.

Mr. ALFRED ROLF, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, brother of the last-named gentleman, weighed at last accounts 215 pounds, and in an improving condition.

Ex-Corporation Counsel ALEXANDER MCCUE, who was very lean before he went to Europe, looks well since his return, and is now 212 pounds, and likely to reach 230, as he is rapidly increasing.

Those who have gone before are all very good in their way, but there are some heavier candidates in reserve, among them,

Mr. GRENVILLE T. JENKS, the Cæsar of the Brooklyn Bar, weighing no less than 312 pounds, was met by a reckless young lawyer in the Court House the other day thus: "Mr. JENKS, may your shadow never be less!" To which the great counsellor responded, "Well, that's cruel—its inexpressibly unkind of you."

Mr. LOUIS VAN PELT POST, the well-known private watchman, whose agility is hardly surpassed by his corporosity, and who is an adept at flashing and shooting, weighs 400 pounds, and is perhaps the most solidly built man in Brooklyn.

Mr. JOHN BEATTY, Sergeant in the Forty-first Precinct, whom ill-mannered persons take the liberty of styling "slim Jim," bears about with him 340 pounds. He is a credit to the Metropolitan Police Department.

Dr. GEORGE COCHRAN, Police Surgeon, is tall, ruddy and magnificent, at 230 pounds.

The Fat Men's Association offered to give Mr. ALBERT WEEKS, of Babylon, a new suit of clothes if he would go to New-York and be initiated. He is well-known to most Brooklynites. He weighs upward of 300 pounds. The reason why he was solicited to become a member is obvious. There are numerous of the fat men in Brooklyn, but as their weight has not been ascertained, it cannot be recorded.

Captain SMITH, of the Forty-second Precinct, in York-street, the region where the illicit distilling of whisky is carried on extensively, weighs, at present, 231 pounds.

Captain BROWN, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, Gowanus, where pumpkins grow in great abundance, weighs 237 pounds, about 1½ pounds less than he was a year ago.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The money order department of the New-York Post Office, presents daily a busy scene. People have begun to appreciate this very convenient and safe system of transmitting money to any part of the country, and the business of the department is continually increasing. Last week the amount paid out was $94,223 24, and the amount received for transmission, $13,883 33. Some business firms in the City receive weekly from $1,800 to $2,400. The system also proves profitable to the Government, which last year made $40,000 above expenses. Since the department was organized, there have been but four erroneous payments.

Professor HERMAN J. A. KOERNER, of the New-York College, delivered a lecture on "The Beauty of Movements in Nature," before the German Reading Club, at No. 200 Third-avenue, last evening. In a very able and interesting manner he descanted on the beauties noticeable to the educated eye in the passing clouds, in the motion of the leaves of trees, and of other things, caused by the wind; also in the rolling of the waves on the broad ocean, the rush of waterfalls, and in the movements of animals, especially of flying birds. The beauties observable in all these were geographically described by the lecturer. In order to elucidate his subject with greater clearness and facility, he showed the laws of the movements by reference to a number of drawings, which he had prepared.

Suit has been brought on behalf of the discharged clerks of the Gold Exchange Bank for extra labor performed from Sept. 24 to Nov. 15, during which time, it is claimed, they had not only worked during the regular business hours, but far into the night, and frequently all night, and sometimes on Sundays. It will come up this week in the First District Civil Court.

In the United States District Court before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, Assistant District-Attorneys EMERSON and SIMONS succeeded in obtaining a verdict against the property of a furniture dealer named WAY, formerly doing business at No. 304 East Houston-street. About two years ago an illicit still was found in the sub-basement of the building occupied by the defendant, for which there was no owner. Defendant's goods, valued at $900, were subsequently seized under the forty-eighth section of the Revenue Laws, adopted June 30, 1864.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Sergeant MICHAEL O'CONNOR, of the Fifth Precinct, was assigned to the Jefferson Market Police Court, made vacant some time ago by the promotion of Sergeant MCDERMOTT to be Captain. The Commissioners at the same meeting dismissed THOMAS F. LEE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, from the Department.

The Harbor Police, on Friday night, found two boxes of jewelers' sharpening stones, which are valued at $300, under a pier, at Hoboken, and placed them in charge of the Property Clerk at the Central Police Office, No. 300 Mulberry-street. It is supposed that they have been stolen from some foreign vessel in the harbor, and they are held for the rightful owner.

Last evening, the members of the Progress Club entertained Hon. JOSEPH KOCH, Judge elect of the Fifth Judicial District, with a grand dinner at their Club rooms in West Twenty-third-street. Speeches were made by Mr. A. M. PERSHAW, PHILIP FRANK, (President of the Progress,) Hon. Judge FRED. W. LOEW, Hon. CHAS. E. LOEW, County Clerk, and others, and an original song, laudatory of the qualities of the Judge elect, was sung by Mr. B. WOLF, the poet of the Club, to the air of "Our Country, 'tis of Thee." The entertainment concluded at a late hour, and was a delightful and fitting tribute to an esteemed gentleman.

The bakery of JACOB ROTH, in the basement of No. 471 Seventh-avenue, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of $1,000, but was insured for $1,500 in the North American Insurance Company.

The Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital, No. 207 East Fifty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, is ready for the reception of patients. Dr. F. SEEGER, the medical director, will be happy to receive the public, and have it inspect the hospital on Monday and Tuesday next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock.

Messrs. FIELD and SHEARMAN, attorneys for JAMES FISK, Jr., in the libel suit against CALEB C. NORVELL, financial editor of the TIMES, for $100,000 damages, filed a declaration in the suit with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

WILLIAM DOCHERTY, charged with manufacturing domestic champagne in imitation of imported Piper Heidsieck, waived an examination before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, and was subsequently held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mrs. MARY ANN MAHR, of No. 209 West Twenty-fourth-street, was assaulted last evening by her daughter ELIZABETH, who struck her on the temple with a smoothing iron, causing a slight wound.

MARGARET HARRITY, aged 40, was severely burned last evening at No. 118½ Amity-street, by a bottle of benzine which fell off the mantel on to the stove, setting fire to her dress.

Late last evening, when the weather cleared off and gave promise of a fine night, the officers on board the Spanish gunboats received orders to be ready to weigh anchor at 7 o'clock this morning. If the weather was fine it was the intention of the Spanish commander to go to sea.

An examination has been waived in the case of CHARLES KAHN, of No. 28 Hester-street, who is charged with doing business as a retail liquor dealer without paying tax, and the accused has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday held J. F. BERRY to appear for examination on Wednesday next, on complaint of S. COHN, charging him with doing business as a pawnbroker at No. 575 Broadway, without paying any revenue tax.

CHARLES A. VAN BRUNT was yesterday morning appointed by Governor HOFFMAN to fill the vacancy in the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas, caused by the election of Judge J. R. BRADY to the Supreme Court.

URIAH PEARSALL, proprietor of a low saloon in the Fourth Ward, died suddenly on Friday night, while sitting in his apartments at No. 121 Roosevelt-street. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, and ascertained that death had resulted from natural causes.

There were 228 births, 115 marriages and 424 deaths in this City during the past week.

A retail liquor dealer named W. H. MINDENDORF, doing business at No. 218 Division-street, has been held for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS on a charge of not having paid special tax.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN announces that he will hold forth at the Cooper Institute to-night.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. A. T. STEWART and Mr. CHARLOCK were in consultation last week with reference to the proposed railroad facilities to connect the Hempstead Plains with New-York. Nothing has yet been done concerning the change of the Queens County Agricultural Society's grounds for land on the plains further to the southeast and adjoining the Long Island Railroad, as proposed by Mr. STEWART.

A large and new barn belonging to JEREMIAH LESTER, of East Hampton, Suffolk County, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday, together with its contents, including a large amount of grain of all kinds and two valuable horses.

The Great South Bay has been closed with ice during the past week, but is now open from Fire Island Inlet to Bellport Dock.

Burglars are at work at Cutchogue, Suffolk County. One thousand dollars was stolen a few nights ago from the store of GOLDSMITH & TUTHILL. The burglars gained an entrance by breaking the cellar doors. Search is being made through the country for the thieves.

Yesterday BERNARD CUNNINGHAM, of New Suffolk, was brought before Squire HORTON, of Mattituck, to answer a charge of burglary—stealing $145 from the house of Mr. MCGUIRE. He was held to appear before the Grand Jury.

The TRAINOR and RILEY families, who were made ill by using the milk of a poisoned cow, are yet in a very precarious condition. The case excites much public interest.

The house of Mr. VAN ALST, of Ravenswood, was entered by burglars on Friday night, and $500 stolen from a safe in the store. A quantity of dry goods was also stolen. The total loss will amount to $800.

On Friday evening the store of JOHN FAGAN, in Liberty-street, Flushing, was entered by some person and his desk stolen, containing about $50 and some valuable papers.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Messrs. JOHN C. DONOHUE, of Yonkers; HAWLEY D. CLAPP, of Mamaroneck, and CHARLES D. LITTLE, of Greenburg, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out and opening Pelham-avenue, between Fordham and Pelham Bridge, have made their report, which was received without a dissenting voice; it has, therefore, been confirmed by Justice TAPPAN.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of DICKEY, the Bombay Hook murderer, was continued at Hackensack, N. J., yesterday. Most of the day was occupied in the examination of the accused man's daughter, a girl of 15 years of age. Her cross-examination will be continued on Monday. The interest in the case still continues unabated, the Court room being crowded at all times.

The people of Irvington are in a dilemma. The building of a public school house has been commenced on property purchased, but it now appears that there is a flaw in the title to the land. Meetings have been held with regard to the matter, but no conclusion has been reached. The next meeting will be held to-morrow evening.

The Central Presbyterian Church, on Prince-street, near Main-street, in Orange, will be dedicated to-day.

The bucket factory of E. S. TORRY, on Jersey-avenue, below Grand-street, Jersey City, caught fire at a late hour on Friday night. The flames were extinguished before they had damaged the building to the extent of $200.

GEORGE NATT, a lad, was yesterday arrested in Newark on a charge of having stolen a quantity of show goods from before a number of stores in that city. The lad said that he had given the goods to his father, who was thereupon also arrested. Both were committed.

JOHN SNYDER was arrested at Newark last evening on suspicion of having been concerned in some of the frequent burglaries recently committed in that section of the State. The Police are looking after some accomplices of whom they have got trace.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 18—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92¼ for money and 92¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86; 1865, old, 84½; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 82¼. Erie Railway Shares flat at 17¾; Illinois Centrals, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼. The Stock market is quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 18—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92¼ for account. Five-twenties, 1865, old, 84½; 1867, 84; Ten-forties, 82¼; Erie Railway Shares, 18; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed easier; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon, 55s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Bourse opens firm and quiet. Rentes, 72f. 45c.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 72f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet at 91@91¼ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Dec. 18.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, Dec. 18.—Petroleum opened firm at 6 thalers 63 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 18.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

HAVRE, Dec. 18.—Cotton opened quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, Dec. 18.—Petroleum closed firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, Dec. 18.—Petroleum closed quiet.

HAMBURG, Dec. 18.—Petroleum closed firm.

LONDON, Dec. 18—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed firmer at 55s. 6d.@56s. 9d. ₱ ton. Tallow 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.@12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Red Western Wheat, 8s. 2d.@8s. 4d. ₱ cental. Oats, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 35s. @36s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Barley nominal at 5s. ₱ bushel.

PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 8s. @8s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Dec. 18.—Cotton closed active, but unchanged for both spot and afloat.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 18—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. W.	Raining	49
Portland	S. W.	Overcast	36
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	40
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	39
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	38
Wilmington	E.	Raining	42
Washington	N. E.	Raining	40
Richmond	N. E.	Raining	40
Augusta, Ga	W.	Cloudy	50
Oswego	E.	Clear	34
Buffalo	E.	Snowing	36
Pittsburg	E.	Snowing	36
Chicago	N. W.	Snowing	34
Key West	N. W.	Clear	69
Havana	N. W.	Raining	74

[Advertisement]
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Broadway, third door below Fourteenth-street.—Chinese, Japanese, Mantis and American Indian goods, suitable for holiday gifts.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Whitehouse and child, G. M. Whitehouse and servant, Miss H. Silkman, Mr. and Mrs. Silkman, Mr. and Mrs. Cammann, child and servant, Miss Cammann, Mrs. Cunningham, child and servant, Jos. Mason and wife, Miss Mason, Miss L. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Anderson, A. L. Root, H. J. Gardiner, C. O. Warner and wife, Mr. Ellis Island, Lewis Rebson, Dr. R. Ettinger, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Conover, Jas. N. Wagner, S. F. Douglass, E. Price, Mrs. Claflin and son, Mr. Mack, J. Johnson, J. Whelan, F. Pumpkins, S. F. Hotchkiss, D. Provost, A. Thomas, E. Thomas, Simon Bud.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Thos. D. Vitter, J. Grant, C. Williams, J. Assam, Mrs. A. Garseinne, Mrs. M. Pohl, Geo. T. Clarkson, W. J. Wright, Mrs. C. E. Haight, G. M. Stanley and lady, J. W. Wing, Chas. E. Gilmore.

In ship The Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Marriott and daughter, C. J. Price and wife, E. Hyams, Mr. Randall, W. E. Golden, A. M. Schlesinger, S. Ottenheimer, James L. Bake, Charles F. Veit, S. Notman, C. W. Dunlop, J. Markham, J. B. Wallace, Henry Norvell, C. A. Hastings, Thaddeus P. Mott and wife, Mr. Robinson, Sidney Simmons, Mr. Aucott, G. H. Tierner, Ether. W. Henry, Robert Kriger, Thos. Hill, John Pownall, Chas. C. Spicer, J. Hoag, James Mallroy and two sons, Rich. S. Lee, Mr. Bowman, Ernest H. Stutzenwitz, Rev. E. P. Godwin, Mr. Davis, C. M. Connolly, Saml. Colleige, Henry H. Sibley, Henry A. Pinsheows, Lord Gerlies, M. P.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 18—*In steamship Egypt, from Bremen, &c.*—Theo. Knuth, V. R. Wilson, Gust. Stellmann, A. M. Mosts, Mrs. Goessling, J. H. Lau, Wm. Wiese, Otto Hesse, Conrad Lemke, Mr. Haskam, Mr. Colberna, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible],